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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Trade Prospects

THE chief preoccupation of anybody with any responsibility for government policy in the United States, whether as a Democrat in the Executive or as a Republican in Congress, should be that of maintaining the highest possible level of productive activity in that country, by any means short of the delusive and purely temporary devices which have come to be known as "exporting unemployment," and which have to do with forcing one's own goods on other nations while refusing to admit their goods to one's own markets. To fall short of this objective in any marked degree will lead to a great resurgence of popular feeling against the whole system of free enterprise—which is known and judged by the masses of the people, not by the arguments of its economists, but by its works as they directly affect the individual's living and security.

The temptation to fall back on devices for exporting unemployment will be severe, and it must be admitted that the Republicans are less well equipped to combat it than the Democrats, who have a low-tariff tradition and a strong representation from the raw-material-exporting South. Americans as a whole, however, are now pretty well aware that the outside world has developed various more or less effective ways of combatting American policies for exporting unemployment. Of these the most effective, certainly according to American opinion and probably in fact, is the policy of mutual preferences exemplified in the Ottawa Agreements. The terms of the American loan to Britain call for a relaxation of this policy, but only to the extent that the American tariff against Empire goods is itself mitigated; and it seems possible that some gesture on the part of the Empire countries, indicating that hostile tariff action by the United States is likely to intensify the preference system, might have a salutary effect.

Bilateral bulk trading, such as the Canadian wheat deal, has no such value. The Americans resent it as an evasion of the principles of multilateral trading to which both Britain and Canada are committed, and as tending to perpetuate the era of extensive government controls from which they wish to escape. Whether the deal is or is not beneficial to the Canadian farmer (or the British consumer either) nobody can at present have any idea, but that it does not tend to promote international goodwill is amply obvious.

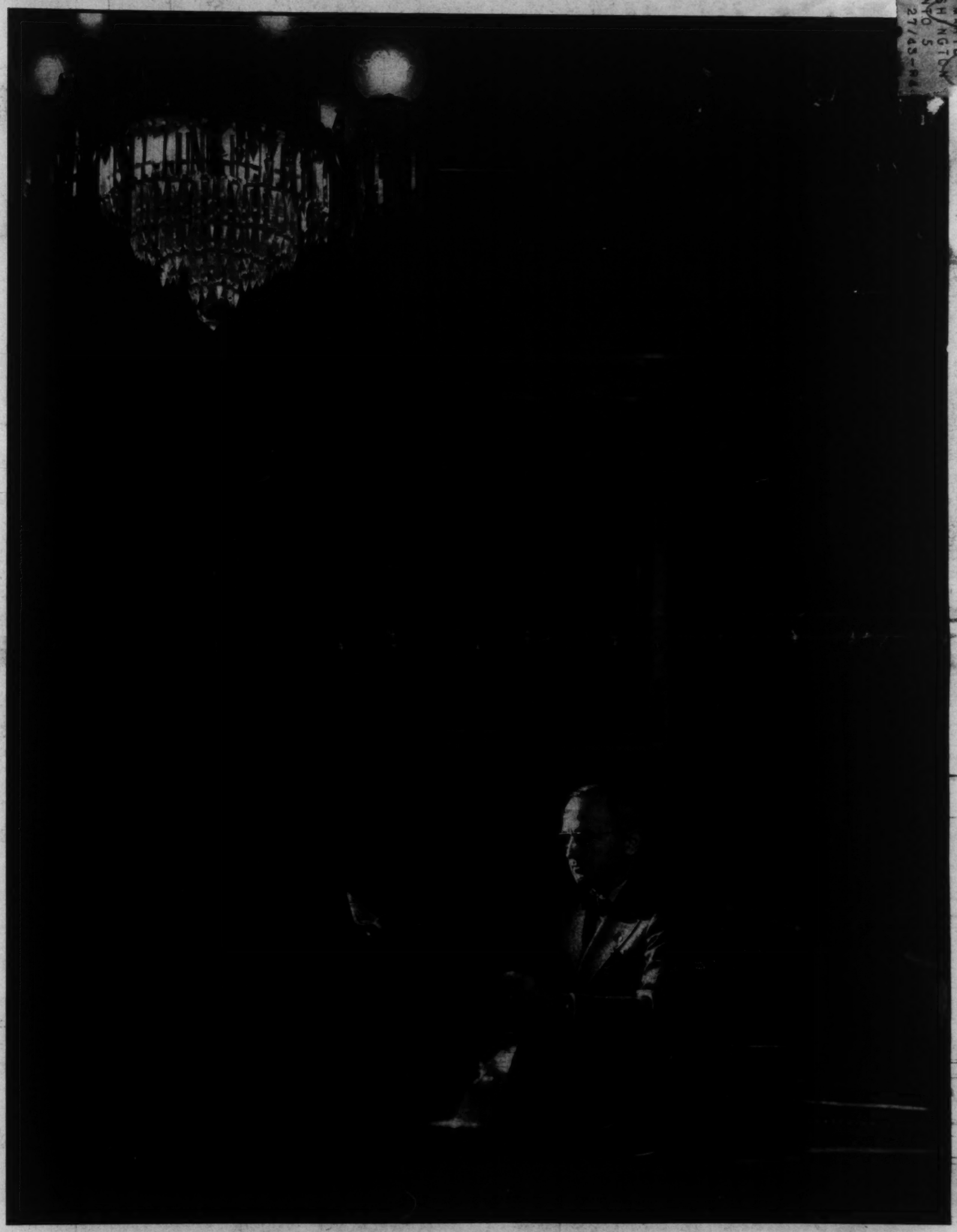
A Taxation Error

THERE is still time for the Dominion Government to reconsider what we believe to be the most serious error of taxation policy, in the general field, that it has committed in the whole puzzling period of war and postwar finance. We refer to the reduction of the exempted portion of a wife's income to $250, and the addition of the rest to the husband's income so that it becomes taxable at his highest rate.

It is generally believed that this policy was adopted as a means of inducing women to withdraw from occupations into which they had been welcomed during the war, in order that their places may now be taken by men. Unfortunately, as the Government should have realized, it cannot be confined to incomes derived from occupations in which it is socially desirable that women should be replaced by men, and it is imposing—or rather is about to impose—grave hardship on many women in occupations where they cannot be replaced by men, and is driving many other women away from occupations where they are greatly needed.

In a free society it is not the business of the state to seek by applying special pressures to drive married women out of remunerative occupations and thus compel them either to work

(Continued on Page Five)



The lonely man in the big room. A post-election study of President Truman by Yousuf Karsh.

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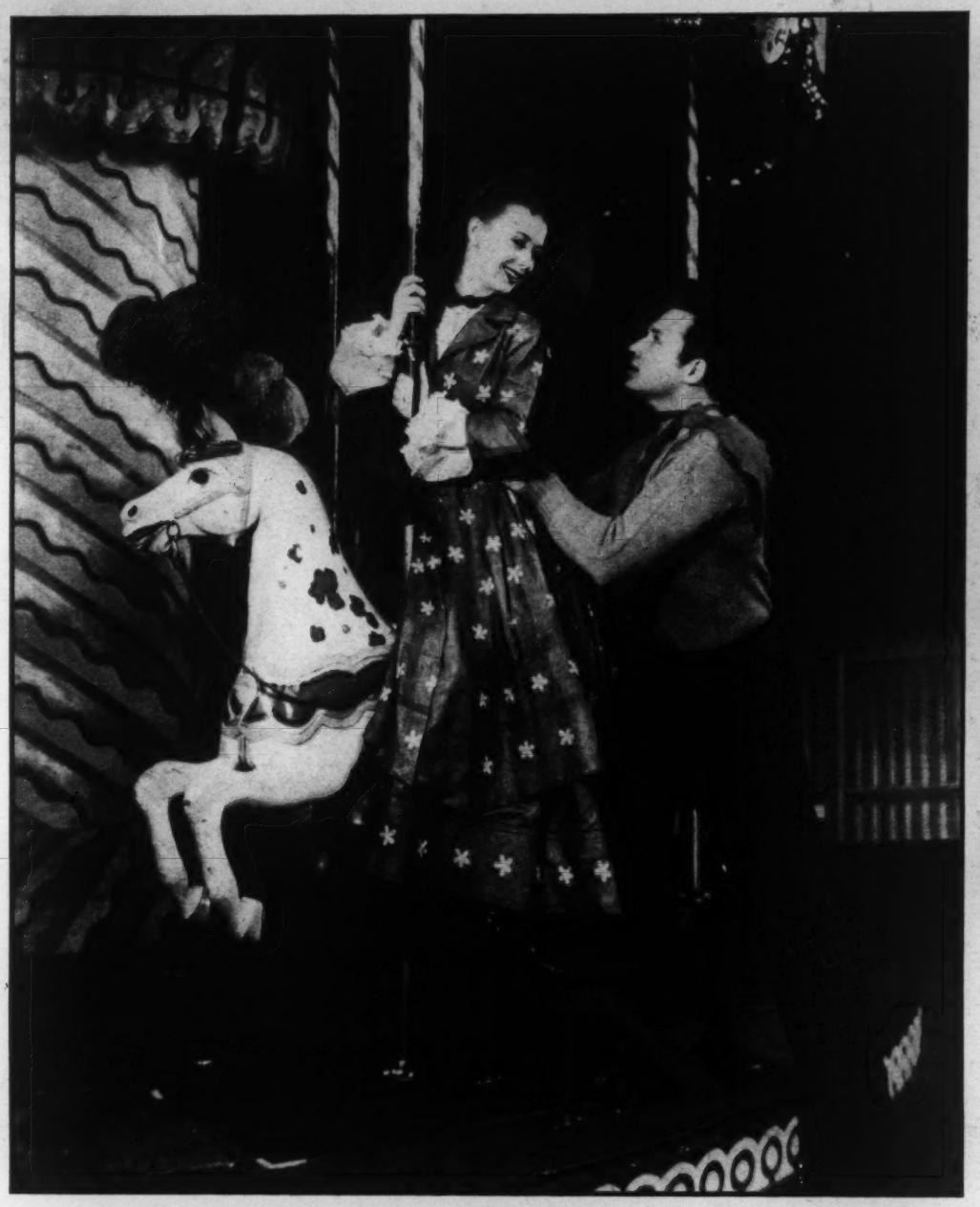
Restaurant's Atmosphere Should Match Play's



1 In this scene from "Carousel", Julie (played by Iva Withers, a native of Rivers, Manitoba) meets the irresponsible Billy. Their behavior angers Billy's boss, Mrs. Mullin, and he loses his job, only to find, in due course that . . .

2 . . . he will now have three people to provide for. Desperate for money, he takes part in a hold-up, is killed and finishes the play "Up There".

3 "Call Me Mister", bouncing revue of G.I.'s returning to civilian life. Above, snappy dancing in the drugstore scene; below, comic Jules Munshin is in top . . .

4 . . . form with the Underwear Girls. There is a skit on almost everything . . .

5 . . . including life in the Air Force; and, of course, there's Betty Garrett.

By Don Stairs

CANADIANS who prowl around New York shops, eating places and theatres may find an item or two of interest in this recital of the itinerant comings and goings of this scribe and the little woman. They are in the nature of a few desultory notes off the cuff, so to speak, and no attempt is made to pose as connoisseurs of the big town's food or dramatic bill of fare. Just evanescent and fleeting comment on what was found to be most entertaining or attractively edible.

Has anyone, for instance, tried the famous old fish house of Gage & Tollner, 372 Fulton Street, Brooklyn? (Take subway to Borough Hall, then three minutes walk). There you will find the same mahogany tables, the same brocaded draperies, the same elaborate gas fixtures first flaunted on Brooklyn's elite in the year 1879. Here amongst other things you may order oysters in thirty-one styles, clams in twenty-six ways and lobsters in twenty-two dishes.

Did it ever occur to you to match the mood of the play you are about to attend by the proper selection of a dining place with "atmosphere"? Send a nickel to the New York *Herald Tribune*, W. 41st Street, for their restaurant guide. It's helpful.

BUT what about Broadway shows? Well, from a gag now going the rounds you will get the idea. "A good showman today is a man who opens his theatre doors and has sense enough to get the hell out of the way before he gets trampled to death by the incoming audience." Tickets for New York's top-flight theatrical frolics are selling twelve to sixteen weeks in advance. Further evidence — "Life With Father" has been running for seven years, "Oklahoma" for four years, "Carousel" for three years, and "Anna Lucasta" has just celebrated its 900th performance.

Now the comments to follow are not to be construed as considered judgments on the musical or other qualities of the shows mentioned. They represent plays which, in the humble estimation of a couple of Canadians who have been on regular frolics to New York for a good many years, have been found to be excellent entertainment.

"Carousel" (Majestic Theatre, 44th Street West), a Theatre Guild production, was revisited to enjoy Richard Rodger's bewitching music. The second hearing was a delightful experience. The 30-piece band, mostly string, handles Rodger's score with grace and delicacy. The chief vocalizing was in the hands of John Raitt as Billy Bigelow, Jean Darling as Carrie Pipperidge and charming Canadian Miss Iva Withers as Julie Jordon.

Miss Withers earned her Broadway debut as the leading lady in this beautiful operetta because in one hectic week last September she was called upon to play Julie in "Carousel" for three nights, and for another three to sing the part of Laurey in "Oklahoma". When the lead in the former was vacated, the Theatre Guild promptly promoted Miss Withers.

Memo: To the ladies particularly we recommend Stauffers on Fifth Avenue, in the forties, as a prelude to "Carousel". It is a cheerful tea-roomish sort of place with moderate prices.

"CALL ME MISTER" (National Theatre, 41st Street West) is a new musical revue produced by Melvyn Douglas (of Hollywood) and Herman Levin. Everybody practically connected with this show is an ex-G.I. or an ex-Wac. It is tuneful, funny, carried through with a dash and verve, and boasts a rubber-faced comic whose features somehow are reminiscent of Ed Wynn's. It is the theatrical antic in which Betty Garrett sings that popular top-of-the-list ditty "South America, Take It Away". Not a dull moment, folks.

Memo: This fast-pace musical seems to call for a bustling, busy eating place like Rosoffs on 44th Street. Patronized alike by out-of-towners and New Yorkers, the food is varied and good. The prices are reasonable and there's a standing invitation to visit the kitchen. This is significant, if you have been reading what the Health Squad in New York has been up to recently.

"Dream Girl" features June Havoc in a fine, fresh comedy by Elmer Rice at the Coronet Theatre, 49th Street West. The book is salty and its humor ingratiating —in short, it's a honey of a play.

Memo: In this case we recommend the Hearthstone, 15 East 48th Street. The food is superb, there is usually a line-up, and if you have more than two in your party, better phone for a reservation.

"ANNA LUCASTA", past its 900th performance, is at the Mansfield, 47th Street West. As the curtain rises on the Lucasta family, you find them to be

To Get Most From Topflight New York Shows

6 Two tempestuous weeks are covered in "Anna Lucasta". Anna, living apart from her family, is practising the world's oldest profession from her hangout in Noah's Bar in Brooklyn. This is the story of how she is inveigled back to her home to help her family round up some easy money, her quick marriage after fast and furious lovemaking without . . .

7 . . . counting the cost, and all the consequent unfortunate happenings. Good? Well, this play is now in its third year.

8 "Dream Girl" is an ingenious piece of fantasy about a 23-year-old . . .

9 . . . day-dreamer. Clever settings hold audience between reality and dreams.

10 "State of the Union" revolves around the love-life of candidate-for-the-Presidency Grant Matthews (Ralph Bellamy) and wife Mary (beautiful . . .

Pennsylvania colored folks who settle their family differences mostly by roistering violence or threats of mayhem. Now please don't be prejudiced by the apparent sordidness of the story or anything else. Here is a sturdy piece of good theatre played by a talented colored group who know their stuff. Remember, please, it's in its third year.

Memo: Take a cab to 209 E. 45th Street, to the Scribes Restaurant, operated by Louis and Eddie. Don't let the slightly forbidding neighborhood and entrance deter you. You will find the dining room in a double basement of two rather shabby buildings. Your hosts, Louis or Eddie, will be found circulating amongst the guests. There is a tiny bar and the edibles will consist of such things as extra scarce steaks, roast pork, roast beef, frogs' legs, fried chicken à la Scribes and the check will come a little high. Dinner for two with appetizers may run around $6.00. Artists and newspapermen who frequent the place have covered the walls with their artistic contributions.

"STATE OF THE UNION", the 1946 Pulitzer prize play, written by those redoubtable men of the theatre, Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse, and featuring the beauteous Kay Francis, and Ralph Bellamy, is at the Hudson Theatre, 44th Street East.

Sure—the play involves politics, but don't let that scare you off, for they are introduced along with the marital difficulties of Mary Matthews (Kay Francis) and husband Grant Matthews (Ralph Bellamy).

In Act II there is a bedroom suite with two bedrooms, and, by this time, the marital difficulties of the pair are getting very involved. You will have learned that Mary, as the wife of a politician, has a rival, but is filled with a vast yearning for him to resume the display of his previous affection and love. And it's the little things, apparently, that count. There is one little evidence of this, as you learn quite early in the play, upon which she dotes. And when the curtain finally falls she gets what was coming to her and is fully satisfied. Here it is: "I'd give anything right now for a good smack on the behind". The men who attend this deliciously entertaining carnival will get their money's worth from the smart dialogue. The ladies will get it from Kay Francis' gorgeous wardrobe. And both will enjoy a lady of such beauty and distinction as Kay Francis getting, as the curtain falls, a really resounding "smack on the behind."

Memo: Here is a play that deserves a dinner date at the Divan Parisien, 17 East 45th Street. As a suggestion the entree should be Chicken Parisien, the dessert, "something or other" Orientale, a confection of ice cream, black cherries and spun liqueur-flavored candy that is woven into something that resembles a large bird's nest and lays on the palate like a benediction. The cheque for two may set you back in the neighborhood of five or six dollars.

11 . . . Kay Francis). The latter has ample opportunity to . . .

12 . . . display some seductive negligees. Brilliant dialogue ripples between Mary and rival Kay.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Rand Formula Can Be Fair Only If Secret Vote Guaranteed

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE procedure for determining who shall constitute the collective bargaining group seems to be working satisfactorily through use of a government-supervised secret ballot. However, beyond this stage the procedures appear unsatisfactory.

The unions are now asking for the Rand Formula — payment of union dues by all employees—since they claim to represent all the employees. The union contract normally states that the union is recognized as the *sole* bargaining agent for *all* employees. There is no doubt that it is the *sole* bargaining agent but little evidence that it represents *all* the employees. Strike votes are usually taken only among union members, and then by a show of hands which may lead to intimidation. As a result of this situation, where the union has only a small majority of the employees—as was the case at the Steel Co.—a strike can be called by a minority of the employees—a very small minority if intimidation be used.

If the unions are to be given the privilege of representing *all* the employees, they should also be required to accept the responsibilities of representing *all* the employees. Probably this can only be ensured by requiring government-supervised ballots for all such major decisions as strikes, etc. Only under such conditions would the Rand Formula be justified.

This procedure might not prevent strikes but at least it would indicate whether or not a majority of the employees favored such a move. If, in spite of majority opinion, a strike were declared, men who preferred to work should be protected.

EDWARD D. MAHER
Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The French in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NORMAN French not only discovered, but founded French Canada. Few in numbers, they pushed on west, south and north; Frontenac finally defeated the savage Iroquois, who had nearly destroyed them. After Wolfe took Quebec the French, refusing to go back to France, were given by England the right to their own laws and religion in Quebec.

In the Revolution of 1767, the Americans sent three of their best men headed by Benjamin Franklin to Montreal to win the French to their cause. They failed, and the French fought valiantly for their own country, Canada. It remains to this day part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and a bond between it and the United States. Stephen Leacock says, in his book, "Canada": "Reflecting on Cartier's part in the foundation of our Commonwealth, we realize how deeply graven is the seal of France; how necessary it is we should regard this heritage and recognize the permanence of French nationality and language as one of the corner stones of this British Dominion".

Winnipeg, Man. B. E. CHAFFEY

A Laurier Statue

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN old subscriber of your paper, I take leave to correct F. D. L. Smith's article of October 26 captioned "Why There's No Statue of Laurier in Quebec."

A statue of Laurier was erected in 1920 in the town of Iberville, through small subscriptions obtained from all the parishes of the counties of Iberville and St. Johns.

The park in which the monument stands is called Laurier Park. I enclose a translation of a few paragraphs from the report of the unveiling in *Canada Français* of St. Johns under date of October 21, 1920.

In Sabrevois, flowers were laid on the humble monument which recalls the birthplace of the great patriot who was Honoré Mercier.

"In Iberville, in the afternoon not fewer than 2,000 persons were present to witness the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of the most illustrious French Canadian, whose death brought tears even in the eyes of his most aggressive political adversaries. The emotion was at its height when Lady Laurier, still dressed in mourning, lifted the veil which covered the face of him whose silver-tongue elcquence and political genius had attracted on himself and on his country the eyes of the entire world.

"Heads went bare and a thunder of applause followed the national anthem played by the band of the *Cercle Philharmonique de Saint-Jean*. Laurier's face had reappeared to the crowd and the great man would again live with his people.

"When Lady Laurier advanced to unveil the monument she was accompanied by young girls representing all the parishes of the two counties and each carrying a wreath of flowers to be deposited at the foot of the monument on behalf of their respective municipalities."

St. Johns, Que. L. J. ROBICHAUD

Cynical Prophecy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to your editorial "In the Event of War," (S.N. Sept. 21) there is another group who may not pop out with their guns fast enough to suit you when our government decides Russian aggression has gone far enough, and this group is the youth of this country who either served in the recent war, or merely lived through it, and have seen their sacrifices rendered completely valueless. It is superfluous to point out that the aims of the Allies in this war have not been realized, from the liberation of Poland to the international acceptance of, and adherence to, the Atlantic Charter, nor are they likely to be.

In a 1939 edition of "The Great Illusion," Sir Norman Angell wrote at the end: "Our youth will not arm and die merely to repeat another victory as fruitless of good and as pregnant of evil as that of 1918 has proven to be. If we have to fight again less than 3 decades after the last victory, how soon after the next shall we have to fight?

If you tell those who are to bear your arms that these new ways of peace and defence here urged are visionary and hopeless; that only the old way can defend our country, then these youngsters, looking for a moment at the 'defence' which the older way has given, will decide to go without defence, to refuse to bear your arms. And they will be right."

No one could, with the slightest particle of truth, term Sir Norman Angell a pacifist. But if he could say that in 1939, how much more valid are his words today!

How much longer are you going to deceive youth by saying it is fighting European wars to establish liberty and democracy in Europe, when it is in reality merely helping to replace one tyranny with another?

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Call a Halt

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 20 you mention as not entirely illogical the amazing claim of the Toronto Labor Council that jobs are the "property" of the Union and that the latter is therefore justified, I presume, in protecting by force this "property" by preventing the owners or anyone else from entering the premises or employing anybody else.

I should describe this not only as a novelty but also as an absurdity. If all the jobs are indeed the "property" of the Union, the latter must have paid some "consideration" for them. Did it do so and can it then sell the jobs to the highest bidder?

Employers are rapidly losing control over businesses formerly regarded as their own, and the present trend is straight to socialism of some kind. Perhaps this is logical and desirable, but if capitalism is to survive, its supporters had better make their fight right now.

Ottawa, Ont. A. B. CARPENTER

Cocktail Lounges

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of Nov. 9 you have dealt in some detail with sentiments expressed by me at a recent meeting of the East Simcoe Conservative Association in respect to the proposed cocktail bars. The meeting you refer to was public, and my remarks were accurately reported in the *Packet and Times*.

You have assumed that, in view of my remarks, I believe that all consumption of liquor is evil. I hold no such opinion whatever. I do not believe in any prohibitory legislation. Neither did I make my remarks without some experience with the operation of similar outlets for liquor in other jurisdictions. I have had an opportunity to see liquor consumed in such places in the Province of Quebec, and in many of the larger cities of the United States of America including New York City, Boston, Buffalo, Atlantic City, San Francisco and Hollywood, and it is my firm belief that such places of sale have a glamour and will prove a very definite lure to young people.

From my observation of the operation of liquor legislation in this Province for the past forty years, I feel that the most satisfactory period was under the regulations established by Mr. Ferguson when liquor could be obtained freely in bulk, and I feel that there is a very large percentage, if not a majority, of the citizens of this Province who share that view.

With reference to the suggestion that cocktail bars will eliminate or greatly decrease drinking in hotel rooms, I would like to point out that this suggestion was made at the time beer beverage rooms were established but there has certainly been no improvement in this respect. Is it intended that the new bars will remain open until the early hours of the morning? This, in my opinion, would be necessary if they are to have any such beneficial effect.

It is naturally unpleasant to differ with one's party on a matter of major policy, and I hope that my fears may prove groundless; but it will require the proof of the event to convince me on this matter.

Midland, Ont. G. S. DUDLEY

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

AN American friend writes that "the United States is now enjoying a virtually free economy after nearly five years of control, except that nothing's free, and very few people are enjoying it."

•

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, in a recent speech:

"Our foreign policy is not a Democratic policy or a Republican policy. It is an American policy."

Any reflection on the genealogy of the donkey and the elephant is purely coincidental.

•

A United States Army pigeon known as "G.I. Joe" received the Dickens Medal, the highest British military award (for birds and animals), for carrying a message which saved 100 lives. Eyewitnesses of the ceremony state that the modest bird, taken completely by surprise, could only say, "Coo!"

•

Plenty of Time

In a current magazine, a New York spiritualist writes that our life will be continued in eternity exactly where it leaves off on earth. This offers some hope that eventually the United Nations will be able to complete its job.

•

In a recent survey made by the British Broadcasting Corporation, discovery was made of an old Welsh farmer who had never heard of radio, and did not know it existed. It is understood that considering his advanced age, he took the news as well as could be expected.

•

One effect of lifting price ceilings in the United States has been to almost double the cost of funerals. Our sympathies are with those folk who are determined to resist the temptation to buy until they have to.

•

Title of article in a literary weekly: "Why is a Best Seller a Best Seller?"

Possibly because everybody reads it to find out.

•

From a preview of pending fashions it appears that in the near future it is going to be quite smart for the ladies to wear their waistlines where they ain't.

•

From a Montreal paper:

"An animated discussion followed the address last night on 'The Solar System.' The next lecture will be on the sun."

A heated debate is anticipated.

•

An Ontario newspaper tells of a reader who, in the second week of November, "was surprised by the sight of luscious strawberries in his garden, and ate them." We would have been more surprised if he hadn't.

•

Hearing Things

The London *Times* reports that the most gruesome noise that can be broadcast by radio is the magnified sound of a moth gnawing a dinner jacket. An even more rending experience would be the shriek of the laundry shredding our one remaining white shirt.

•

Heavy purchases of castor beans in Brazil by Russia, says a market report, are aggravating a severe castor-oil shortage in North America. Junior can't understand why anybody should be aggravated by a thing like that.

•

Geological experts are of the opinion that the earth is getting warmer, but can offer no specific reason. After all, there is a lot of friction going on just now.

•

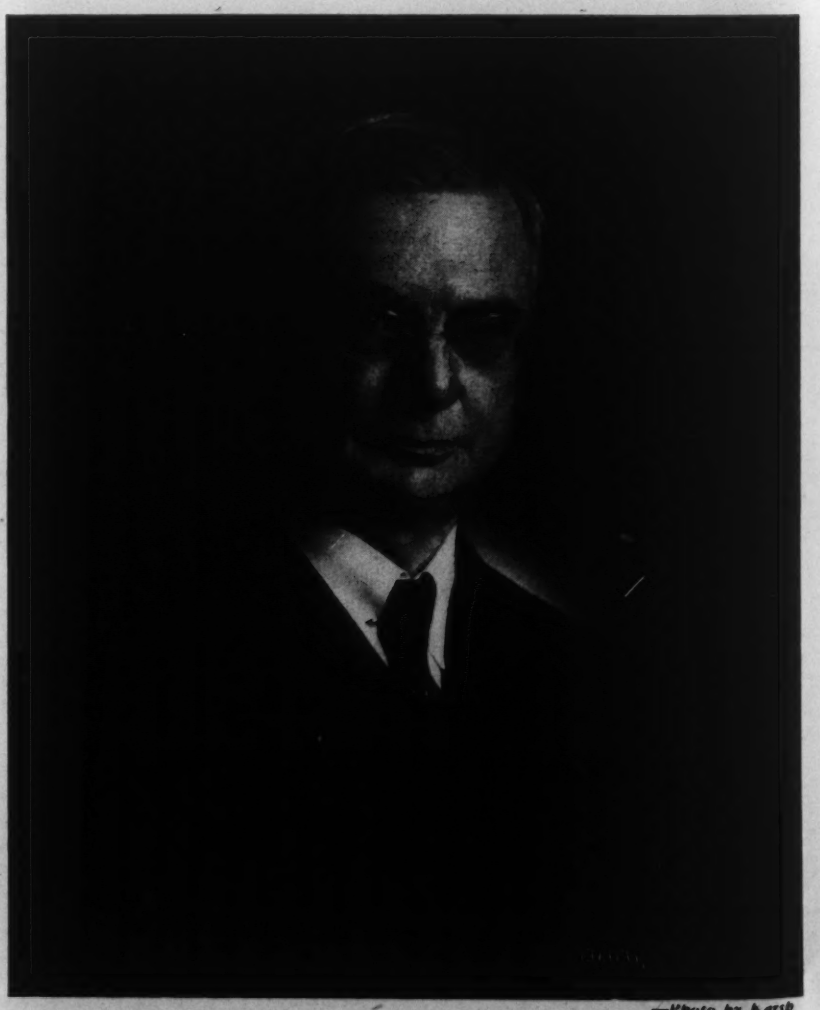
We notice the suggestion is again being made that parents should tell their children Santa Claus is a mythical person. There's always a chance, of course, that the kids will beat 'em to it.

•

A Buffalo paper says that the Toronto police are among the best dressed in North America. It's always a pleasure to get a ticket from a fellow with a crease in his pants.

•

Now that Sir Stafford Cripps has announced in the British House of Commons that, in spite of shipping shortage, he will allow mistletoe to be imported into the Old Country, our niece Ettie hopes that he will be suitably rewarded for a perfectly lovely concession.



—Photo by Karsh

Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, who was recently appointed High Commissioner to Eire. He became Attorney-General of Saskatchewan in 1907, was named to its Court of Appeal in 1921, and nominated Chief Justice in 1938. In 1941 Mr. Turgeon joined the Department of External Affairs, served as Minister to Argentina, Ambassador to Mexico and, prior to his new appointment, Ambassador to Belgium. He is 69, and was born at Bathurst, N.B. The new post, of course, involves no diminution of status.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

in their own homes or not to work at all. It was done by Hitlerite Germany, but it should not be done by Canada. In Germany it undoubtedly contributed to the discrediting of matrimony, since women were able, as they will be able here if the tax scheme is persisted in, to evade such pressures by making their sex relationships informal and impermanent. The tax is a tax on being legally married, not on maintaining a joint household.

The whole endeavor to provide jobs for some people by driving other people out of them and making it more profitable to do nothing is a profound mistake. What this country needs is the maximum of production, and this will be attained by a tax policy which induces every person to work at the task for which he is best suited, and to work at it as long and as hard as he reasonably can. (Vacations and shorter hours are excellent so long as they improve health and readiness to work; they are not so good when they go beyond that and reduce the total output.) A tax which in effect says to many thousands of married women, You shall not earn more than $250 a year, is not a sound tax.

Getting Denounced

EVERYTHING comes to him who waits. Professor Frank Underhill, who has spent the best part of his academic life getting himself denounced by the ultra-Tories of the fair city of Toronto, is now being denounced by the Communists. The *Canadian Tribune* devotes the first item of its "Slings and Arrows" column to the professor's recent observation that Russia is no promised land and is preparing for another war. In a caricature it depicts Professor Underhill puffing at a large cigar which a portly top-hatted magnate is holding behind his (the magnate's) back.

This should insure Professor Underhill against any trouble from the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for quite a little while, although that was certainly not his object in saying what he did.

NOVEMBER DAY

THE yellow of November settles down
Beneath the cirrus of a wintry sky,
The nervous wind goes plucking at the trees
And rains a gold of leaves that rattle by.

The sluggard ploughman beats his nippy hands
And urges on the steamy-breathing horse,
Behind him a tumbling over of white birds
Above the furrow of his steady force.

One-sided pines that point prevailing winds
Lean to the bitter north, while willow tops
Are whitened by the veering weather and
Shiver beside the huddled alder copse.

And yet between the iron grey of beech,
The birch's sudden pallor and blackened oak,
Flaunts the peculiar greenery of the mind
Can the whole summer in a thought invoke.

JAMES WREFORD

The Gaelic Yell

THE Queen's University yell, which we believe to be the only Gaelic college yell in the New World, is about fifty-five years old, which puts it among the earlier examples of this form of ritual. Its history has recently been made public by Alfred E. Lavell, a member of the class of 1891, who was one of the original proposers of a Gaelic yell as most suitable for a university in a filial relationship with Edinburgh. Mr. Lavell was instructed by a committee of the student body to procure some sample Gaelic yells, and applied to "two Gaels named McRae and Cameron" whom he does not otherwise identify. He asked them to render "Red, blue and yellow" (the university colors) and "Queen's Forever" into Gaelic, which they did as follows:

"Dearg, gorm'us, buidthe!
Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath!"

To this, after listening to a long and horrifying list of Scottish war-cries, he appended the clan shout of "Cha Gheill" thrice repeated, meaning "Never give in".

The committee, unfortunately as Mr. Lavell thinks, and we agree with him, felt that the line reciting the colors was too much of a good thing and deleted it, leaving the yell as it now stands —of course with "Queen's" in English three times at the beginning in order to let the ignorant Sassenachs know what it is about.

There appears to be a strong resemblance in structure between Gaelic and Basic English. Literally translated the yell runs: Oil (teaching), thigh (house), na (of the), Banrighinn (King's woman), gu brath (for ever). The idea of a Queen reigning in her own right, with merely a Prince Consort as husband, was probably unheard of by the ancient Gaels, but we should have liked to hear Queen Victoria's reactions when she found herself described as a "King's woman" by her loyal subjects in the university which she herself chartered. Probably she was not consulted.

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Broken Marriages

A NUMBER of marriages between Canadian service men and English or Scottish wives have proved failures, and the wives have gone home—to the Old Country. A number (probably almost or quite as great in proportion) of marriages between Canadian service men and Canadian women have been equally unsuccessful, and the wives have gone home — to some place in Canada.

There is no difference between the two cases. The British wives did not leave Canada because they disliked Canada — or not any more than the Nova Scotia wives left Alberta because they disliked Alberta. The British wives left the country, and the Canadian wives left their new town or province, because they had to in order to go "home." Yet nobody says anything about the Canadian separations, while the departure of the British women is widely commented upon as due to some defect in the attitude of the newcomers towards their surroundings or of the neighbors towards the newcomers. It is a great pity, for it nourishes international jealousies and animosities of which we have too much already.

Wartime marriage is a precarious business at best. It is not surprising that the percentage of failures is much above the normal. But difference of birthplace is seldom an important item among the reasons for failure.

The Christmas Seals

MANY of us when we buy a package of "T.B." Christmas seals as we go into the theatre or by sending a dollar or so through the mails are inclined too often to think, "Well, that's that for another year." If we do think at all about the disease the seals are sold to prevent it is usually in terms of someone we know who has had it or is in a sanitarium. Seldom do we think of it as it concerns ourselves.

Yet that is exactly what we should do, for instead of tuberculosis being the hereditary sort of white plague we so long believed it was, it is a highly contagious one, spread, unfortunately, by unsuspected cases before they know anything of their own condition. For in its early stages, when it is almost always curable, the T.B. patient looks and feels perfectly well. Only the x-ray machine can discover his early infection.

It follows therefore, that only when every member of the community has regular chest x-rays will we and our families be free from this disease, which kills more Canadians over the age of five than all other infectious diseases combined. It is towards this end that the National Sanitarium Association has conducted free x-ray surveys during the past year. Of more than 100,000 given free x-rays in Toronto and district, 300 were found to have tuberculosis. These surveys were financed from proceeds of the Association's sale last year of Christmas seals. It is the plan during the year ahead to double this service, and then further expand it until everyone has been x-rayed. When we buy seals this Christmas, then, let us remember that they are a splendid means of buying protection for ourselves as well as helping the other fellow.

A Good Journalist

THE late W. T. Cranfield, London correspondent of the Toronto *Telegram*, was one of the most valuable friends that Canada has had, in addition to being a greatly loved friend of some thousands of individual Canadians whom he cheered and aided when they were far from home. An indefatigable and percipient journalist, he probably provided more, and more interesting, news with less self-parade and flourish of trumpets than any of his confrères in England and it was impossible to have any contact with him without liking him. He will be very hard to replace.

"Unfortunate" Results

IT IS well that we should remind ourselves now and again of the unfortunate results that can flow from an error of judgment on the part of so weighty an authority as a Royal Commission, in order that we may refrain from making an excessive use of that method of procedure (which should be a highly exceptional one), and also that future Royal Commissions should be led to abstain from similar errors.

It is pretty generally realized now that the action of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission in expressing a seemingly judicial opinion as to the guilt or innocence, in relation to specific criminal charges, of certain persons who had never been charged and never had any opportunity of defending themselves in court, was a grave error of judgment. One of the unfortunate results of that error is that newspapers all over Canada are completely free to print, and have been printing (unquestionably with the most excellent motives), popularized serial versions of the Report of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission under such titles as "Red Shadow Over Canada," which have been highly prejudicial to the fair and impartial trial of persons named therein and declared to be guilty by the Commission. No criticism can be passed upon the newspapers in question. Their readers want to read about the "Red Shadow Over Canada," and the newspapers are obviously entitled to satisfy that want with material extracted from a publication of the Dominion Government, written by two members of the Supreme Court of Canada acting in the capacity of a Royal Commission. Mr. J. R. Cartwright, counsel for the Crown in some of the trials whose conduct was subject to influence by such publication, has stated in court that the publication was "unfortunate," and the Ottawa Civil Liberties Association has passed a resolution protesting it and stating that the articles "reflect little credit on our free press." But the Royal Commission by its own act was solely responsible for creating the conditions which led to this "unfortunate" publication of these perhaps not very creditable articles, and which thus made it very difficult for the persons involved to secure a fair trial.

The Ottawa Association also protests the decision of the courts to admit as evidence the results of the "improper examination" conducted by the Commission. But either that decision was in accordance with the law or it was not. If it was in accordance with the law the courts could hardly have done otherwise than admit the evidence, and the responsibility for its impropriety rests firmly upon the shoulders of the Royal Commission for obtaining it in an improper manner. If the decision was not in accordance with law the only thing to do about it is to appeal.

If on appeal it appears that the decision was in accordance with the law, the law should be changed, unless Canada proposes to abandon all claim to be a country in which justice is administered according to British principles. In that event there is no use "protesting" the decision; the proper subjects for protest are, first, the action of the Royal Commission in taking evidence without the customary safeguards, and second the state of the law which allows that evidence to be used in criminal proceedings, merely because it was obtained by a Royal Commission endowed with exceptional powers.

There is another interesting question, of which more will probably be heard hereafter, and that is, whether the conferring of these powers was *intra vires* of the Governor General-in-Council.

Broadcast English

NOTHING in the process of language change is more constant or more effective than the assimilation by which exceptional usages are gradually made to conform to the general rule. The usage in regard to the verb "have" is exceptional, in that it alone (and not in every meaning at that) is not allowed to have the verb "do" prefixed to it in questions, negations and emphatic assertions. The question for "I like cheese" is "Do you like cheese?" and the emphatic assertion is "I do like chesee"; but the question for "I have cheese" is not "Do you have cheese?" but "Have you cheese?" and the emphatic assertion is not "I do have cheese." (When the reference is to habit and not to a single occasion the usage with "have" becomes normal; "Do you have cheese for breakfast?" and "We do have cheese for breakfast" are correct according to the most meticulous standards.)

We strongly suspect that this exception will not last much longer, because it is an exception, because there is no reason for it except tradition, and because it limits the freedom of the speaker. A C.B.C. announcer stated the other day that Russia "does not have" the atomic bomb, and several grieved correspondents have written to complain; but we suspect that the announcer is on the side of the future. Why, if we can say "Russia does not own, does not possess, does not know about, does not make," the atomic bomb, cannot we say "Russia does not have the atomic bomb?" Nobody asks us to say "Russia owns not, makes not, possesses not, knows not about" the atomic bomb. Why then ask us to say "Russia has not the atomic bomb?"

A demand, incidentally, which, because this form of negative is unusual, tempts many of us into saying that "Russia has not got the atomic bomb," which other purists are equally keen to denounce, and which Fowler calls "good colloquial but not literary English." And by the way, should a broadcaster, who is talking to individuals or small groups, use colloquial or literary English? Surely there is a good deal to be said for the former.

"Work and Wreck" Moslems in India's Government

By M. AMEEN K. TAREEN

The Moslems agreed last month to participate in India's interim government, after Gandhi, leader of the Hindus, stated that his Congress accepted the Moslem League as the authoritative representative of the majority of Moslems. Will the move lead to a greater measure of cooperation or further bitter disagreement? In New Delhi leading Moslems said that the League had joined the coalition for the purpose of wrecking it. But the old nut of whether there will be Pakistan (a separate Moslem state) or Akhandism (the Hindu concept of an Indian state) remains to be cracked, and in the cracking the hopes for a self-governing India might very well be shattered. Mr. Tareen recently came to Canada to study for his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto. In India he has been associated with Indian politics; here he is a foreign correspondent for three Indian dailies.

IN A formula suggested by Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress for acceptance by Mr. Jinnah, the spiritual leader of the Indian Hindus had agreed that "the Congress does not challenge and accepts that the Moslem League now is an authoritative representative of an overwhelming majority of the Moslems of India," and that "they alone have the unquestionable right to represent the Moslems of India." Mr. Nehru thought that the formula had not been happily worded but Jinnah got out of Gandhi what the latter had refused to agree to through all the long years of Moslem-Hindu struggle. There is no doubt left now that the Congress has accepted the authoritative character of the Moslem League and that any further negotiations shall be started on that basis.

But queer enough, even after the Gandhi - Jinnah formula, the two parties to the struggle could not arrive at any final compromise and the League joined the interim government without any previous settlement with the Congress. This move on the part of the Moslems has brought a very pertinent and thought-provoking commentary from Mr. Gandhi, who in his usually frank style admitted that he had been outtackled, outwitted and out-manoeuvred by Mr. Jinnah. A correspondent said Mr. Jinnah had in fact stripped Mr. Gandhi of his loincloth. Mr. Jinnah has, thus, once again proved himself to be a greater diplomat and a greater politician than the Hindu Mahatma.

Why This Move?

But the question "What is the meaning of the Moslem League's latest move" is puzzling many, including Mr. Gandhi, who bravely hopes for the best but also candidly confesses to misgivings.

The League has joined the interim Government without a previous settlement with the Congress — "not a straight mode of entrance", according to Mr. Gandhi. Is it coming to fight and checkmate the Congress and to obstruct its grand plans of turning the interim Government into a *de facto* independent National Cabinet? Or will it cooperate with these plans? Again, contrary to expectations, the League has included a Harijan (Untouchable) among its quota for the interim Government. This, in particular, is regarded as indicating mischievous intentions, which Mr. Gandhi suspected when he asked, "How could they nominate a scheduled caste?"

As a matter of fact, there is nothing crooked, questionable or mysterious about the League's decision or intentions. Undoubtedly, it has joined the Government without a previous settlement with the Congress. But this is exactly what the Congress had already done — joined the Government without a previous settlement with the League. The Congress did not wait for the settlement when it accepted the Viceroy's invitation on terms offered to it. The League has done nothing worse. It really passes my understanding how any intelligent man can single out the League's "mode of entrance" for condemnatory comment unless he looks at things from a distorted and partisan point of view.

Mr. Jinnah made the position of the League absolutely clear in one of his letters dated October 13, written to the Viceroy, when he said, "My Committee have, for various reasons, come to the conclusion that in the interests of the Mussalmans and other communities it will be fatal to leave the entire field of administration of the Central Government in the hands of the Hindu Congress." It was thus to break the monopoly of the Congress in the Central administration that the League stepped in. And this should be clearly understood that the League joined under protest "without approving the basis and the scheme of setting up the Interim Government."

Policy Plain

But in spite of all this with the joining of the League, the predominantly Hindu Interim Government has at least acquired the representative character which every one desired or at least pretended to desire.

But a very serious, although simple, question presents itself:

Has the Moslem League, however, come in to wreck or to work? Very obviously it will do both. People who do not try to understand the position are creating unnecessary mystery. One may agree with it or disagree, but the League's policy is quite straight and quite plain. It will certainly and easily wreck the much advertised efforts of the Congress team to "set up conventions" and change the present arrangements into a *de facto* independence and full-fledged Cabinet government — and it is right that these efforts should be wrecked. This view is strengthened by the views of Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, member-designate of the Interim Government who, while addressing a students' gathering at Lahore, declared: "We are going into the interim government to get a foothold to fight for our cherished goal of Pakistan and I assure you we shall achieve Pakistan."

And again we listen to Hasan Ispahani, member of the League's central high command, speaking at the New York *Herald-Tribune* Forum, "The League stands irrevocably committed to Pakistan and its new decision simply means that the struggle for Pakistan will now be carried on within as well as outside the Government."

The interim Government has no business to set up conventions and try to determine in this way the future constitution of India. A new constitution of independence is to be framed by a constitution-making machinery in accordance with a prescribed basic plan.

What results will this machinery produce? At present one can only speculate. There are, however, nine chances out of ten that the new constitution will partition India for most purposes into three independent zones, giving the zonal units complete independence in the field of economic reconstruction, internal and foreign trade, social and cultural development and even civil and criminal legislation. It is surely altogether wrong for the present interim Government to commit the

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country as a whole to long-term and permanent policies and undertakings and thus limit in advance the freedom and powers to be vested in these new governmental authorities under the new constitution.

The whole point about the interim Government is its interim character. It is a caretaker Government of popular leaders instead of permanent officials. Its proper business is not to try to entrench itself in ever-increasing power, but to make its span of existence as brief as possible. It should certainly tackle urgent problems, but avoid encroaching upon the liberty and powers of those who are to exercise them in their constitutional right.

Fundamental Issue

If the interim Government forgets this fundamental position and proceeds to take decisions out of the hands of the constituent Assembly or out of the hands of those who are to rule under the new constitution, the Moslem League is bound to resist. The Moslem League stands for Pakistan and hopes to lay its foundations firmly under the new constitution. The Congress is trying to impose Akhandism on India as a whole. This fundamental issue is to be fought out in the constituent Assembly.

If the Congress team in the interim Government proposes administrative policies committing the country to Akhandism, obviously the Moslem League will oppose every such move. But if the interim Government confines itself to its proper function and concentrates on urgent questions involving no conflict between the League and the Congress on the ground of their ultimate ideologies, there is no reason why both parties in the interim Government should not work as a team. In actual practice, there is a wide field for mutual cooperation on these lines.

This analysis of the position explains the dual role of wrecking and working which the Moslem League will play in the interim Government. It is all a logical corollary of its broad policy and the Moslems' national ideology. It will try to wreck the plan of bringing Caste Hindu raj through the back door and without the formalities of a new constitution. But it will help and cooperate in solving urgent administrative problems on a strictly interim basis. The absence of a previous settlement between the Congress and the League on the issues which were being negotiated between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in Delhi is really irrelevant to the actual working of the interim Government.

As for the inclusion of a Harijan among the Moslem League nominees, its relevancy to the issue of Pakistan versus Akhandism is obvious. The inclusion of a Moslem in the Congress quota and the claim of the Congress to represent all other minorities are parts of its fight against Pakistan. It is an attempt to show the world that at least some Moslems, apart from everybody else, subscribe to the Congress ideology.

In the interest of truth the other side of the picture also deserves to be presented to the world. There may be a few Moslems who subscribe to the Congress ideology; but there is a vast section of non-Moslems, suppressed and made voiceless by a cruel electoral device, who along with Moslems reject the idea of caste Hindu domination through false and misleading Congress pleas. These suppressed and voiceless millions may not be a part of the Moslem nation, but what they want and the reason why they want it tremendously strengthens the case for Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah has brought into the interim Government a representative of this important element. Can anyone justly complain?

It is significant that Mr. Jinnah himself has stayed out of the interim Government. Apparently, he considers his work outside more important. He must maintain and develop the strength and organization of his following in the country while he is carrying on his constitutional efforts in the interim Government and the Constituent Assembly. Diplomatic moves are quite all right as far as they go, but diplomacy is a poor weapon in the hands of any party unless it is backed by inherent strength.

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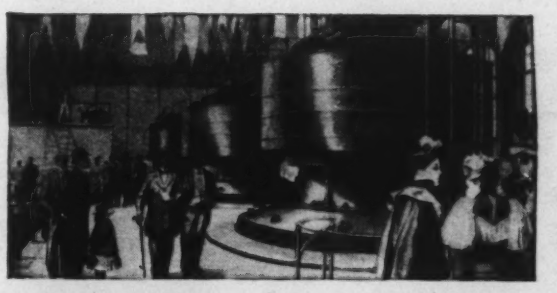

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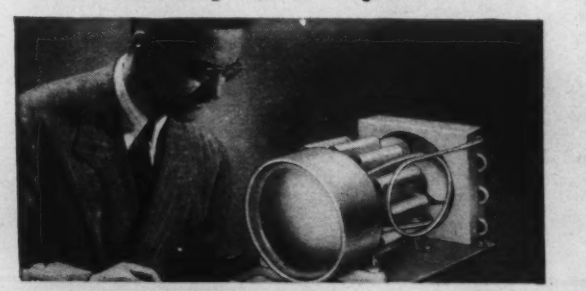

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OTTAWA LETTER

A Political Party's Philosophy Is Still an Elastic Affair

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

"A POLITICAL Party must have a philosophy," said John G. Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative member for Lake Centre in a broadcast last week. He was reiterating what his own leader had said in an address at Hamilton three years earlier: "It is proper that the people should know what is the basic philosophy of each party."

The radio addresses in the series "The Nation's Business" have afforded the several parties and groups an admirable opportunity to let the people know just where they do stand in this transition from war to peace. So far as the two older parties are concerned, the people are still waiting. Mr. Diefenbaker made in many respects a challenging address, but he talked so much like an old-fashioned Liberal that it left me personally more confused than ever.

That the confusion is not confined to myself may be illustrated by another brief reference from Mr. Bracken's Hamilton address. Most of us usually think of the Liberals as a Centre party, with the C.C.F. off to the Left and the Conservatives to the Right. That is not how it looks to the party leader. For Mr. Bracken, the Progressive Conservatives now occupy the centre, while the Liberals "have piecemeal policies leaning toward reaction," and on the other extreme, "we are offered socialism."

This is not the sentiment of the Conservative party press, however—far from it. Instead of picturing the Liberals as away off to the right of Mr. Bracken with "piecemeal policies leaning toward reaction" they are fond of portraying the Liberals as crowding so far to the Left as to leave little room for Mr. Coldwell's supporters. (Even the decision to cut the Saskatchewan relief debts is hailed as evidence of the Liberal determination to woo the C.C.F. voter at every opportunity.)

Mr. Diefenbaker began with quite unexceptionable maxims about human freedom—maxims which might have been drawn from any handbook of Liberal doctrine. So long as he addressed himself to such matters as freedom of religion, the right of all Canadians to be protected from discrimination regardless of race, color or creed, freedom of speech, press and radio, the need of constitutional guarantees of such safeguards as habeas corpus, the iniquity of administrative lawlessness, the member for Lake Centre was on clear—if not very novel—ground. Any Liberal member, or for that matter, any member of the C.C.F., who refuses to subscribe to such doctrines deserves oblivion at the next election. And to the extent the present government may have betrayed such principles, it has given Mr. Diefenbaker and his colleagues an opening for well-merited rebuke.

What Direction? How Far?

It was when the speaker turned to the abolition of economic controls, the vindication of provincial rights, the freedom of private enterprise, the abolition of the bureaucrat and the end of high taxation that the stand of his party became more puzzling. Is there really very much fundamental difference in these fields between the Liberals and the Conservatives? If the latter really would go much further and faster in the business of restoring Canada to pre-war peacetime "freedoms", it would be most enlightening to be informed just how far in that direction they would propose to go, and just where they would stop.

The difficulty is that some of the freedoms clash with one another. There is to be "freedom of enterprise", but this freedom is not to extend to freedom to pay unfair wages, freedom to combine, nor freedom to turn employees out into mass unemployment. There is to be freedom to the farmer from fear of low prices, but a "free" market sometimes goes down as well as up. There is to be "freedom" from high taxes, but old age pensions—and presumably other parallel social services—are to be increased.

As a short-term vote-gathering proposition, the outcry against state intervention, high taxation, bureaucracy, and the like is probably shrewd business, and you can't blame Mr. Bracken and his followers for employing it. (One suspects that a great deal of Mackenzie King's success in the fall of 1921 was due to exactly the same exploitation of public exasperation at wartime controls, wartime mistakes, wartime taxation and all the rest). It worked for the Republicans earlier this month, also, and it might be a powerful factor against the Liberal Government here in the next general election.

And quite apart from the votes to be picked up by such tactics, it is probably a very salutary thing for a government which has been in office throughout the war years to have the fierce spotlight of an alert critical opposition playing on its activities just now, to ensure that emergency measures justified only by the exigencies of war are stripped away as rapidly as possible.

Posing?

It would, however, be disingenuous for the Progressive Conservative party to pose as a "Freedom" party in any exclusive or extreme fashion. Is there any limit to these freedoms? Do they include complete freedom of trade, complete freedom of immigration? Do the Conservatives support freedom of the employer to run his enterprises, engage his labor, or exploit his natural resources in any way he sees fit? Of course they don't. The present Liberal Government, it is true, has accepted a lot of interventionist and collectivist doctrines in recent years. (See, for example, the Proposals to the Provincial Governments in August, 1945). But John Bracken has subscribed to a theory of the Canadian Society not very different, when you get down to cases. Party spokesmen may be talking now as though a Conservative government would quickly free Canada from its bureaucrats and slash taxation from "the overwhelming and stultifying rate" now in effect to something much less oppressive. But the "People's Charter" of the Progressive Conservative party, propounded at Winnipeg on December 11, 1942, by the present leader is no "laissez-faire" or free economy document.

That Charter begins with "the right of every man to have a job." When workers leave the armed services and war work "it must be the business of government to find work with no unnecessary delay." It also means "that mass unemployment must never again be permitted".

(To fulfil that pledge alone might well mean state intervention and budgetary expansionism on the most massive scale.)

Mr. Bracken went on to subscribe to what is essentially a socialistic policy in Rights No. 7 and No. 8:

"7. The right of every child and youth to equal opportunity for health and the maximum education and training suited to its capacity that the State can afford.

"8. The right of every citizen to security against loss of income arising from accident, sickness, loss of employment, old age or other disability."

I am not quarreling with these doctrines: the pledges of the Liberal party and of the C.C.F. party are along much the same lines. But such services cannot be provided without taxation, and indeed, in Right No. 11, Mr. Bracken stipulated this:

"The Right of the State to exact by a fair system of taxation the funds necessary to meet the services required of the State."

These may possibly be sentiments quite consistent with Mr. Diefenbaker's fight to "Restore the Flag to Freedom on Parliament Hill." But the Conservative social program will require plenty of bureaucrats, and good stiff taxes to implement it, when the time comes.

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Will Anti-C.C.F. Bloc Take Saskatchewan?

By ERWIN KREUTZWEISER

Opposition parties—Liberal, Progressive Conservative, and Social Credit—are preparing for the next election bout with the C.C.F., the party now in power. Liberals particularly are feeling a new elation since the election of Walter Tucker to the provincial party leadership. Social Crediters, believing that with greater effort in the last election they might have added Saskatchewan to Alberta as one of theirs, are not going to make the same mistake this time. However, this observer believes that although all three parties appeal as champions of free enterprise against socialism their energies are split three ways, and it is a question whether the C.C.F. position can be weakened.

Saskatoon.

SASKATCHEWAN is engaged again in its favorite pastime—politics—and although it is between-election time, the politicians are taking the game seriously. There was a day when politicians and people in general became "hepped up" over politics just a few months before an election and then proceeded to forget about it after the vote was taken and the winner announced.

All that is changed since the C.C.F. has taught the old line party men a few tricks in organization and in maintaining a live interest in public affairs. The Social Crediters adopted the same tactics, and now Liberals and Progressive Conservatives have come to learn that it does not pay to become inactive between elections. They have decided to take a leaf from the C.C.F. notebook and play the game all year round.

So this province has the spectacle of three opposition parties in a frenzy to re-establish their fences and nominate candidates so they will not be caught unprepared when an election comes along. The C.C.F. Saskatchewan Government was voted into office in a landslide sweep in June, 1944. Theoretically it has two and a half years to go (a Legislature is elected for five years) but the custom in this Province is to have quadrennial elections.

(The exceptions to this practice, instituted by the longtime Liberal Government, were when the Anderson coalition government went the full five years, 1929-34, and when the Liberals, fearing a C.C.F. victory, remained in office for six years, 1938-44.)

Semper Paratus

Liberals are assiduously propagating the theory that the C.C.F. will spring an election next year so they, and the other opposition parties, are getting ready for what may come.

Revived in spirit and energy since the August provincial convention reorganization and the election of Walter Tucker, M.P., to the leadership, the Liberals have swung into action aimed at regaining power. Some optimistic Liberals would try to oust the C.C.F. at the next election but the more sober-minded Liberals, including the responsible leaders, expect only to capture 15 or 20 seats in the Legislature (they now have five). They would make it their objective to form the government again at the following election.

Mr. Tucker is a busy man travelling the length and breadth of this vast Province, meeting Liberal constituency executives and addressing public meetings from three to five times a week. He and his followers are preparing party strategy and laying the groundwork for nomination conventions.

One reason for the spurt of Liberal activity is that Mr. Tucker, who is parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Veterans Affairs, has only two or three months to devote to Saskatchewan as he will have to be in Ottawa when the House of Commons reconvenes in January. The C.C.F. has offered Mr. Tucker an acclamation in Rosthern, his home constituency, if the present member, Liberal P. J. Hooge, resigns, but the Liberal leader and his provincial executive have decided that Mr. Tucker should continue his Ottawa work and busy himself in Saskatchewan only between House of Commons sessions. This will mean that the former Liberal leader, W. J. Patterson, will head the five-man Liberal contingent in the provincial House.

Mr. Tucker intimated about a month ago that his party would have 25 candidates in the field by Christmas but it now appears that there will be only a few named. It takes time for a constituency to prepare itself and to find two or three persons who are acceptable as candidates or willing to take a nomination.

The Progressive Conservatives, who held their biennial provincial convention near the end of October, have received an injection of enthusiasm from the victories in the Toronto-Parkdale and Portage la Prairie by-elections. They are particularly happy about their party winning the Manitoba contest which, they think, augurs well for recovery in Saskatchewan.

P.C. Possibilities

Some persons have looked on the Progressive Conservative party as being a negligible factor in Saskatchewan politics since it was wiped out of the Legislature in the 1934 election and failed to get any seats in the 1938 and 1944 campaigns, but the fact that it is a force to be reckoned with was demonstrated at the convention. While the Progressive Conservatives are not likely to elect many members, if any, to the Legislature, they may affect the result if they run candidates in every constituency.

Some observers have been saying that the Grits and Tories may join forces to defeat the C.C.F. and, of course, the Socialists like to promote the idea. They want to see the old parties lined up against the C.C.F. Certainly some Liberals favor the idea, but not many. And it is difficult to see how the Conservatives, who have keen memories of the bitter treatment they once received from their opponents, can align themselves with their traditional "enemies."

A Liberal-P.C. coalition may be all right in a Province like Alberta, where the Social Credit party is so strongly entrenched that no single party has a great deal of chance to defeat the Government, but even there it is doubtful whether the gains made by union have been worth the losses suffered. If a party is not in the field in its own name, it loses publicity and organization and thus loses ground which is difficult to regain.

A new factor in the Saskatchewan political scene is the ambitions of the Social Credit League. Social Crediters, hopeful of making headway, feel they will have a chance in the next election and already have 13 candidates nominated. At the provincial convention in the middle of October it was seriously announced that they would run standard bearers in every constituency. Social Crediters feel they "missed the boat" in the last election when the C.C.F. made such a sweep (electing 47 out of 52 members) and they don't want to repeat the mistake.

The Saskatchewan league plans to start an intensive campaign soon. The national office will be moved from Ottawa to Regina, significant of the fact that a strong drive will be made to capture Saskatchewan and make it the second Social Credit Province in the Dominion.

Saskatchewan now has the situation where three parties — Liberal, Progressive Conservative and Social Credit—are appealing forcibly to the people as the champions of liberty and free enterprise and the bulwark against Socialism. With the anti-Government forces split three ways, it is a question whether the C.C.F. position can be weakened.

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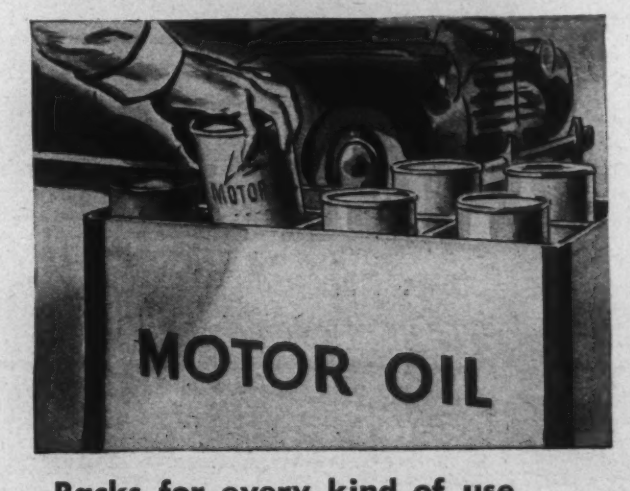

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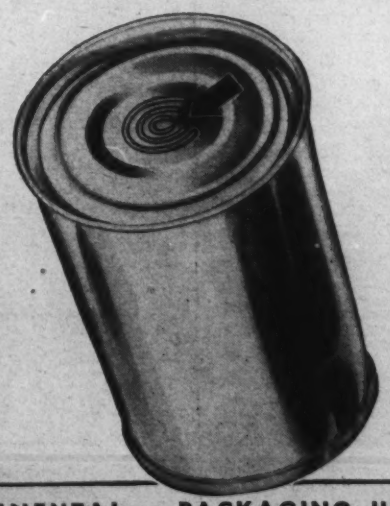

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. and the Polish Treasure

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MISS A. telephoned me in the middle of the morning. "What are you doing? I want you to come over right away."

"I'll have to put on stockings," I said. "What's the hurry?"

"I've just written a screen treatment of the Polish Treasure mystery," Miss A. said. "Hurry up, I want to get it in the mail before somebody else thinks of it."

"The picture begins in Warsaw just before the Nazi invasion," Miss A. began, half an hour later. "It opens with Ingrid Bergman, a famous pianist, giving a Chopin program before an aristocratic audience in the Polish capital. As she comes off the platform she is met by Cornel Wilde. He is a passionate Polish patriot and he wants her to help him get the treasure out of Poland. He proposes that they crate the treasure out in her grand piano case."

"There were thirty-four trunkloads," I pointed out.

"Well then, half a dozen piano crates if necessary," Miss A. said. "The point is they have to get the treasure out without exciting the suspicion of the Nazi secret police. Ingrid Bergman consents, of course, and they start out, working down through Rumania with the idea of crossing France and getting to England. Only after a while they begin to realize that they are being shadowed by a strange character, a man with a tumor behind his ear."

"But you can't do that!" I said. "That man was a Polish patriot."

"Of course, I can do it," Miss A. said impatiently. "This is a screen treatment, so any dissimilarity to actual persons or events is merely incidental . . . Anyway they get as far as Bucharest when the man with the tumor behind his ear bursts in with a squad of storm troopers and demands that they open the piano case in their hotel suite. Ingrid Bergman stalls and Cornel Wilde, who is disguised as a piano mover, pretends he has lost his chisel. Finally one of the storm troopers gets impatient and kicks the case open. And what do you think they find?"

"The Storied Sword Szczerbiec!"

"Not at all," Miss A. said triumphantly. "They find a grand piano. And Miss Bergman sits right down at it and plays the Warsaw Concerto (we'll probably have to get Iturbi to dub in the piano parts) while the storm troopers slink out muttering to themselves. You see she always has one piano as a blind, and leaves the others at the freight shed."

I SHOOK my head. "She'd never get away with it. Anyone with Ingrid Bergman's looks running around Rumania with seven grand piano crates and Cornel Wilde disguised as a piano mover would be bound to be caught."

"Not necessarily," Miss A. said. "I've seen far unlikelier things than that in the movies."

"Anyway they finally get the whole of the Polish treasure across to England," Miss A. went on. "Then they take it to Canada and hide it in the Precious Blood Convent in Ottawa, and Cornel Wilde says he has to run back to Poland and pick up a few odds and ends and when he comes back they'll get married and live happily in Canada."

"Well, he goes away and Ingrid waits for months and months; and then she gets word through the Polish underground that he was caught and shot at the Polish border. She's so distracted by grief at this that she decides to enter the Convent as a nun and dedicate her life to the Church. So after a while she finds happiness in teaching the parish children and trying to raise money to build a new parish school. Then one day she's in a street-car and she's wondering if it would be all right to sell a million dollars' worth of the Polish treasure to build the school. She's been talking it over with the parish priest—"

"Bing Crosby!" I said.

"Bing Crosby would be ideal," Miss A. said wistfully, "but it's a sort of small part so I suppose we'd have to settle for Andy Devine. Anyway she's going over all this in her mind without a thought of danger when she happens to notice the man in the seat in front, and *he has a tumor behind his ear!* See what I mean? The Hitchcock touch."

"Look," I said, "in the first place the man with a tumor behind his ear was a Polish patriot. In the second you've already made him a member of the Nazi secret police. You can't change him into a Polish agent sympathetic to Moscow."

"I don't see why not," Miss A. said, "audiences never notice these ideological differences. Anyway as soon as she sees him she gets off the car and hurries back to the convent. A few minutes later he turns up and gives a password and demands the treasure. 'I'm so sorry,' she'd say, 'but a man was here three days ago and gave the password and I gave the treasure to him.' You see? This ties it up with the original story, only with a new twist. *The treasure was in the Precious Blood Convent all the time.*"

"And is that the end?" I asked.

"Not at all," Miss A. said. "About this time Cornel Wilde turns up again. It seems he hadn't been killed at all—just had a blow on the head and was suffering from amnesia. He's been in hospital in England and they've given him ink-blot tests, free-association tests, pentothal injections, insulin shock, etc. and the psychiatrist has just turned to the nurse and said, 'I'm afraid, Miss Bainbridge, this case is beyond recovery,' when the patient sits up suddenly and says, 'Holy Virgin of Czestochowa.'"

"The secret password!" I said.

"Exactly," said Miss A., "and after that everything comes back. He hurries to Ottawa, rushes up to the Precious Blood Convent, and arrives just as the secret agent who has come back has forced Ingrid Bergman into the secret storehouse and is threatening to remove the treasure. Cornel Wilde grabs the Storied Sword Szczerbiec, the agent turns and runs, the treasure is saved and— that's where I'm stuck."

I considered. "You could have some of the treasure go to the Dominion Experimental Farm," I suggested, "and have Ingrid Bergman as a civil servant. They could get married then."

"She looks so marvellous in a wimple!" Miss A. said.

"She looks pretty good in a shirt-waist too," I said.

"It isn't right somehow," Miss A. said and picked up her pen. "Just leave me alone; I'll work it out."

The telephone rang shortly after I reached home. "I've got it!" Miss A. said. "I'm having Ingrid Bergman as identical twins, and the one at the Dominion Experimental Farm is the one Cornel Wilde really loves. How does that sound?"

"It sounds awful enough to make at least twenty million dollars," I said, and Miss A. laughed happily. "I'm not thinking of the money end of it," she said. "I'd be satisfied with a million dollars."

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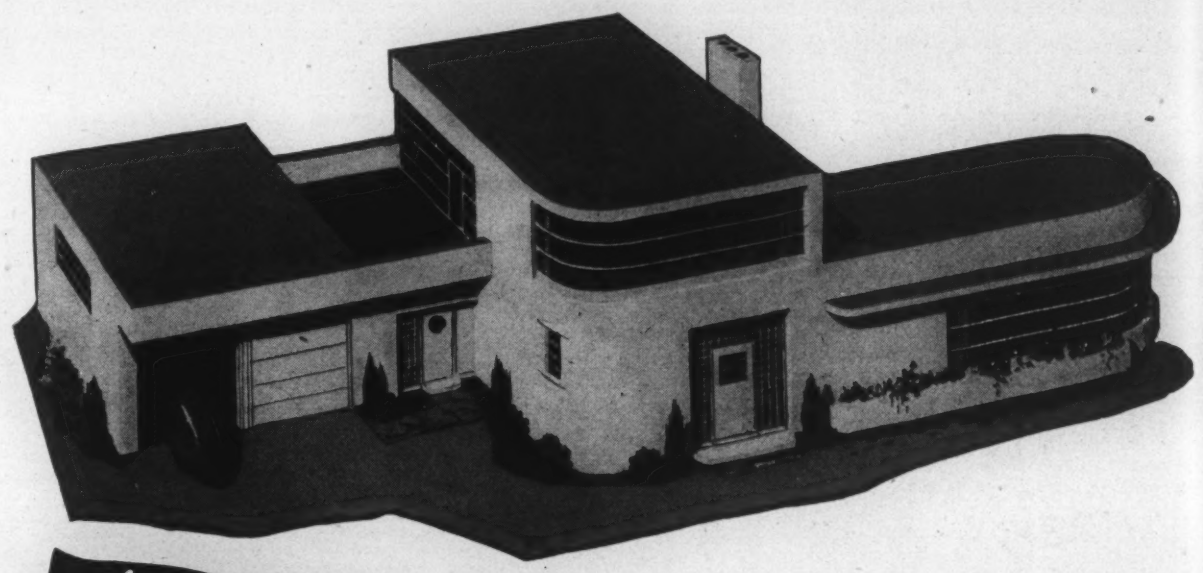

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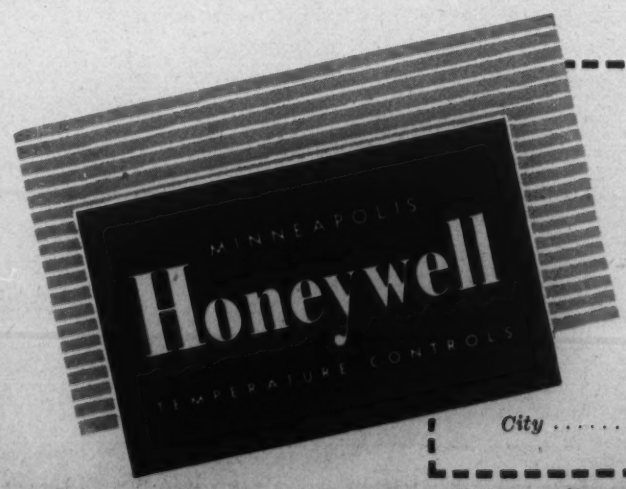

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Federal Social Legislation May Clear U.S. Education Crisis

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

SCHOOL TEACHERS of America have cause to look hopefully to the incoming Republican Congress for improvement in their social and economic status. As in Canada, that deserving profession entrusted with the education of children, is often woefully neglected in the pay envelope.

It seems that Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, during the last session, sponsored legislation to spend several millions of dollars in Federal money for such social welfare projects as aid to education, medical care for the poor, and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing program to erect 12 million new homes in the next ten years.

Although Senator Taft agrees with his G.O.P. colleagues that the 80th Congress must economize and try to balance the Federal budget around the $30 billion mark next year, he still believes that this social legislation should be enacted, possibly with some modifications.

"The Federal Government," he says, "has a secondary responsibility (next to the States and local government) to see that educational opportunity is assured to all and that some floor is placed under essential services like food, clothing, housing and medical care."

These views have caused some conservatives to tag ultra-conservative Senator Taft as "radical," but they are based on his conclusion that the private enterprise system has jobs that do not pay decent living wages. His Federal aid for education bill, specifically, would insure that every school district in the United States has $40 to spend on the education of each school-age child. There are districts with as little as $7 a year per child and others with as much as $150. Federal appropriations for this purpose, if approved, would reach $250 million a year, it is estimated.

Reintroduction of this bill would put America still further along the way toward what the National Educational Association predicts may be a "turning point" in the "continuing crisis in education" which finds 61,750 American children being deprived of schooling this year and some 14,312 teaching positions vacant.

Several of the writer's grade school years were spent at the Harmattan public school, some 10 miles west of Olds, Alberta, into the Rocky Mountain foothills, which employed teachers getting very nominal salaries. In later years, we visited sections of Canada similar to Ontario's northland where sparsity of population deprived many young children of even an elementary education.

Tradition Challenged

Here in these United States, we have discovered that the great democratic tradition of the public school being free and open to all is not always observed. Our oldest boy moves into the third form in January, but up to this time he has been able to attend school only half days because of the lack of teachers. Elsewhere in the state, children are reported to have been unable to attend school at all because there were no teachers.

The American Council on Education has revealed that three million adults living in the United States have never attended any kind of school; that 10 million adults have had so little schooling they are virtually illiterate; that there are nearly two million children from 6 to 15 not in school; and that five million out of 17 million men in the draft were rejected for educational, mental and physical deficiencies which might have been prevented to some extent by education.

This is a crisis that Senator Taft's bill, if the Republicans have the wisdom to reintroduce and to pass it, will help to solve, and American teachers will be following its progress with interest.

Meantime, American educators are not letting the grass grow under their feet in the effort to educate the American public to the shortcomings of their educational system, which, even when it does provide schooling, often gives millions of children education that is so inferior and brief that it leaves them unprepared to meet the demands upon them as citizens and individuals.

Frank W. Hubbard, research director of the N.E.A., is actually hopeful that the 1946-7 school year may return many teachers to the profession and also improve pay schedules. Reviewing the situation, he recalled that by 1944-45 more than a third (350,000) of the competent teachers employed in 1940-41 had left teaching. About 75,000 were serving in the armed forces and others had been removed by old-age retirement and death. Most of them had left to take higher paying positions in business, industry and government service.

During 1945-6 there were 109,000 emergency teachers having poor academic qualifications in classrooms. Half the teachers employed then were receiving less than $2,000 per annum, nearly 16 per cent or 136,000 were paid less than $1,200 a year, and 2.4 per cent, or about 21,000, received less than $600. In contrast, the lowest professional salary in the Federal service, which has lured away many teachers, is $2,465.

Much progress has already been made in cities to improve pay scales. State legislative programs give promise of changes early in 1947. In large cities movements are afoot to adopt salaries from $2,000 to $2,400 minimums to $4,000 and $4,500 maximums. Some metropolitan areas have $5,000 and $6,000 maximums, and a few county units have begun to compete seriously with cities in the $2,000-$4,000 range.

Story Told

The plight of the teachers and the American school is being publicized as never before in the nation's history. The story is being told through magazine and news stories, feature articles, advertisements, radio programs and conferences such as the recent N.E.A. national meeting here.

Americans are genuinely concerned that the ascendancy gained in world affairs through being one of the first nations to establish a democratic educational system will be lost. The situation is now said to be reversed, and Soviet Russia is said to be emerging as a great power through education of her people. Great Britain, it is pointed out, recently doubled her expenditures for education.

Nevertheless, the United States with its vast wealth, spends less than three billion dollars or about two per cent of its income on education. The nation spends $7 billions annually on liquor and $18 billions for a peacetime Army and Navy, six times the expenditure for education of its 30 million children and youths.

Leading American publications, press and magazines, have been exploring the problem. Recently *Life* magazine editorialized: "We have got to take the rubber bands off our wallets and do something handsome for our teachers."

The American public seems to be getting an awareness of the crisis. The N.E.A. has advocated the following program as a solution:

1. Raise salaries for qualified teachers; 2. provide adequate staff and equipment so teachers can teach and not be overloaded with clerical duties; 3. give teachers a chance to live normal lives like other good citizens; 4. plan salary revisions for the 1947-8 school year; 5. plan a long range program of better school financing: 6. protect teachers from discrimination and unjust dismissal.

Where is the money to come from? The N.E.A. calls for increased local support, use of unexpected balances in local treasuries, increased local revenues, more efficient administration of local property tax. It also asks for higher state support, allocation of state surpluses to education, increased state revenues for state school support.

Thirdly, the N.E.A. advocates an extension of federal participation in the financing of public education. That third point is where the reintroduction of the Taft bill comes in, and you can bet that American teachers and educators will be plumping for it for all they are worth—or rather for all they would like to be worth, financially.

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STETSON — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

Radar's Magic Studied by World Air Powers

By ROSS WILLMOT

Before radar can become the boon to peace that it was during almost every phase of the war, standardization of equipment and operating techniques must be determined. Canada has made notable contributions to radar production and personnel training. Much research has also been done by Britain and Australia. At the recent conference of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal, delegate experts from 28 countries, including Russia, saw demonstrations of the latest sets, listened to Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the father of radar, and discussed the problems of standardization.

THE greatest advance that can now be made in air transport is not in speed or even economy, important as these may be, says Dr. Edward Warner, Council president of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal, but in regularity. He thinks that air cancellations because of bad weather can now be eliminated largely thanks to wartime developments in radio and radar. These devices also offer remedies for most air accidents and congestion.

P.I.C.A.O.'s job is to select the best among the alternative devices now available and encourage their installation throughout the world so that the same indications on the same instruments on the board in front of the pilot or navigator will mean the same everywhere.

Show-How

At the invitation of P.I.C.A.O., three governments this summer held demonstrations of radio navigation and communications equipment previous to the recent meeting in Montreal to set up recommended world-wide standards, first of its kind ever to be held. These exhibitions featured the best of civilian and military equipment now being taken off the secret list and placed a backlog of wartime research at the disposal of the civilian air transportation systems of all nations.

Britain, which took the lead in developing radar during the war, held the first show of its latest long and short range navigation aids, instrument approach and landing facilities, ground and airborne surveillance radar and proposed systems of traffic control. Then delegates were flown to the United States display in American Army and Navy transports to demonstrate the use of long range aid to navigation (LORAN) in transatlantic crossings. Among the U.S. equipment displayed was a "push-button" C-54 Skymaster capable of taking off, landing and coming to a stop on a runway without a human hand at its controls; and a ground radar set that automatically reports the location of every aircraft within a range of 25 miles.

From the United States, more than 150 delegates and observers from 28 countries moved to Montreal, where at the end of last month the Australian government demonstrated a multiple track radar range which provides up to 60 tracks in and out of an air terminal. The 30-pound Australian machine, which was developed from the famous British "Gee" wartime navigational and bombing device, was shown on flights from Montreal to Ottawa. A needle on a cockpit dial indicates to the pilot whether he is on the right track and he merely corrects his track by turning the aircraft in the direction the needle is off centre. The instrument is claimed to be more accurate than the present radio range system presently being used in Canada and may be arranged so that the position as well as track of the aircraft is shown.

Soviet Interested

Russia sent four observers to all the demonstrations and attended the opening of the Montreal meeting as well as other recent radar meetings in London. This is the first positive interest the Soviet has taken in P.I.C.A.O. and it is hoped to be a sign that the only large mass of land important to international civil aviation not represented in the air body soon will join up. Up to now she has held back because Spain belongs to P.I.C.A.O. Spain sent representatives to this meeting as did Italy and Argentine.

Canada was honored at the meeting by having Group-Capt. G. J. Campbell, assistant director of communications and electronics development for Trans-Canada Air Lines, elected as chairman of the session. He is the former director of communications research and development for the Department of Reconstruction and during the war was director of signals for the R.C.A.F. Head of the Canadian delegation was Group-Capt. M. M. Hendrick.

Canada recognizes that international standards in radar flying equipment are desirable and in North America at least are essential. Her delegation intend to keep their minds open at the conference and will base their decisions on those of other countries. Canada wants the best radio aids possible but contemplates no drastic replacement of existing services, believing her desires will be fulfilled eventually in one integrated system.

Fit for a Queen

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, C.B., F.R.S., head of the British delegation, who first brought radar out of the laboratory, said that some of the latest and best shipboard radar navigational equipment on the Queen Elizabeth on which he came to the meeting, was made in Toronto at Research Enterprise Limited to British Admiralty specifications. This "268" set is brand new as is the P.P.I., or Plan Position Indicator. But the LORAN, for finding the ship's position at long distances, and the Gee, for finding a more precise position at short distances, were used on the ship in wartime during bad visibility.

Sir Robert spoke highly of the Australian equipment, developed by Dr. E. G. Bowen, a Britisher who went "down under" after helping him start radar. He thought that the Australian multiple track system would best be used where air traffic is moderately dense, such as in Canada. But where it was very dense, he thought that Britain had something better.

Wartime H2S, a radar mapping device, he said, is now being modified in Britain for larger aircraft so that they might be notified of the presence of very dangerous thunderstorms. Something similar is being used on the ground experimentally at Montreal Airport.

Toronto turned out some of the best wartime radar, in Sir Robert's opinion, notably the first mass-produced radar

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

device for firing anti-aircraft guns, the first anti-U boat radar equipment to be supplied in quantity to the U.S. Navy and the "268" sets. He praised Dr. E. F. Burton, of the University of Toronto, who started the training of radar officers, which continued later under the R.C.A.F. at Clinton, Ontario. In all, more than 5,000 Canadians were trained in radar, a hope for the future, so that half the total number of the radar personell in Europe and the Pacific were Canadians. Now Canada's distance indicator, a development of the Department of Transport and Trans Canada Air Lines under the National Research Council, is her bid in civil aviation radar equipment. Its drawback is the trouble in getting frequencies assigned to it.

Pre-Munich Work

A small group of research scientists under Sir Robert by 1933 were able by radar (radio detection and ranging) to locate an aircraft accurately in three dimensions in bad visibility. In 1935 this work was taken out of the laboratory and the world's first operational system of radar stations was erected on the East coast of Britain. By Munich these were so highly developed that every Lufthansa liner on the Berlin-Croydon route was detected long before it came to the British coast.

Sir Robert and his wife, sent on a secret spying trip to Germany as tourists just before the war, were able to report that Germany had no radar installations whatsoever. Radar so altered the whole technique of aerial warfare in our favor that 40 to 50 squadrons of R.A.F. fighters were thus able to defeat the German Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain despite odds of seven or more to one.

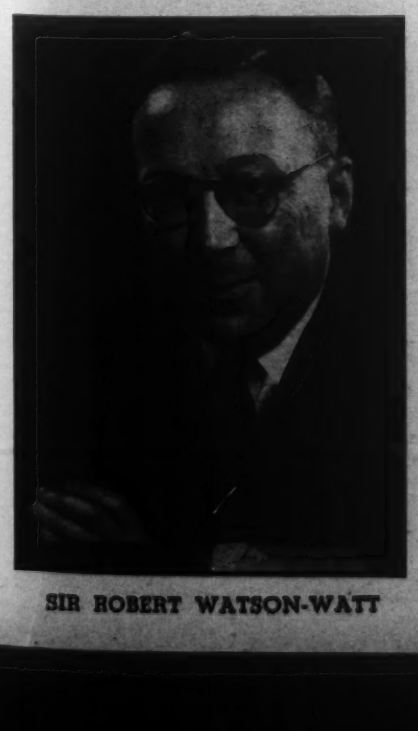
When the bombs started falling on Britain, far-away Toronto was chosen as the first other place to manufacture vital radar equipment. Research Enterprise Limited started from scratch and two months before Pearl Harbor gave its first production unit to the U.S. Navy. By the end of the war Toronto had adapted and produced thousands of vital radar sets in such unlikely spots as the Casa Loma stables at a contract value of millions of dollars for Britain, Russia, and other allies, as well as her own forces.

Gee-Day

By means of radar, the Allies were able to win the Battle of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic. It helped to defeat the flying bombs and so silenced the coastal defences in Normandy at the invasion that D-Day was called Gee-Day. Industries in Germany were pulverized by radar bombings. In fact there was hardly an operation against Germany or Japan that was not helped by what is generally considered to be the greatest factor in winning the war.

If the predictions of experts are right that there will be hundreds of thousands of aircraft over our heads within a decade there will be urgent need for the wonders of peacetime radar. Sir Robert thinks that because of radar's expense it will be used largely for civil aviation rather than for guiding the blind, exploring space, or cooking eggs.

Because radar aids to navigation are so costly, P.I.C.A.O. is trying by unification to prevent needless duplication of a considerable number of different devices for different countries. By unification each aircraft crew would also be saved training in the efficient use of different equipment. The weight of additional sets and the space they would occupy would cut payloads of aircraft. The investment involved for duplication is thought so great that it would hinder the use of all forms of navigational and communication aids, a very dangerous situation. The present diversity of equipment makes it difficult for any crew to become experts in the use of each device. Unless full standardization is achieved, P.I.C.A.O. says that the maximum benefits of safety and reliability that modern scientific research can bring to international aviation will not be realized.



SIR ROBERT WATSON-WATT

P.I.C.A.O. brings hope to a field that is filled by so many rival claims that the result has been inaction. It is more than 15 years since radio aids to instrument landing were first demonstrated and since the first completely blind landings were made by way of test. Although marvels have been promised from the laboratory, there has not yet been a single installation of instrument landing equipment in North America for routine use by civil transport aircraft in regular service, Dr. Warner said recently. Europe did adopt the Lorenz system for installation on a number of major airports in western and central Europe years before the war whatever its imperfections. The United States sought an ideal system and in the meantime continued the use of radio approach methods designed only to bring the pilot to the edge of the airport and not down on it.

Civilian aircraft are still held to airfields in bad weather just as at the beginning of aviation even though improvement in radar and radio navigation equipment were made during the war.

• •

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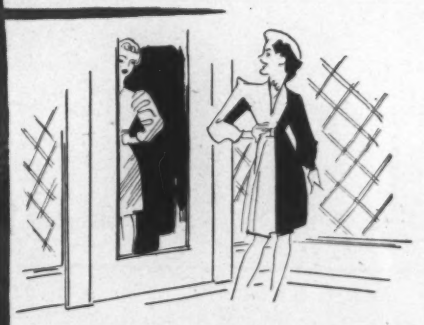
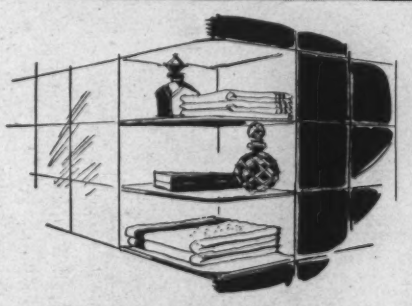
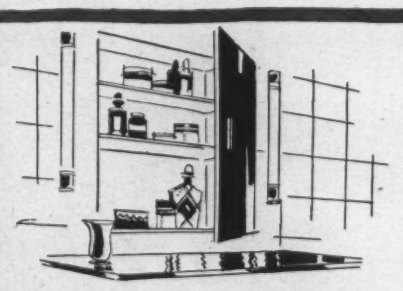
Use plate glass shelves for your linen cupboard. You can see from below where things are. Light at top of cupboard shows through glass shelves.



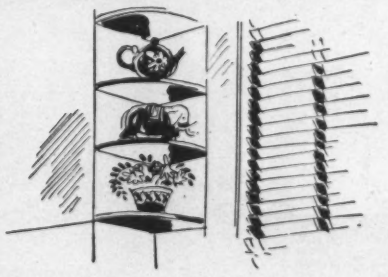
The full length mirror in one or more doors is simply a "must". Better have one upstairs, and one down.



To be smart and immaculate, bathroom shelves are best made of plate glass—beautiful, moisture-proof, stain-proof.



Only plate glass has the washable stain-proof qualities needed for medicine cabinet shelves—also the shelf underneath.



Polished plate glass shelves will smarten up any kitchen, breakfast nook or sunroom. Easy to keep sparkling clean.

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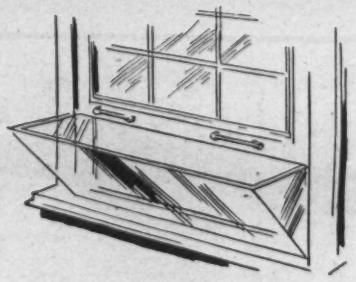
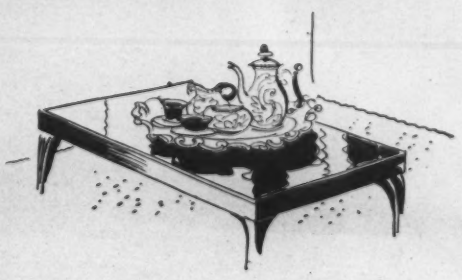


Window ventilators of polished plate glass eliminate direct drafts —are attractive too.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Soviets Cling Tightly to Veto; U.S. Takes Election Soberly

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE are a good dozen international topics of current front-page interest, though fortunately none that appears really critical. The United Nations Assembly is wrestling with the questions of the veto, a refugee organization and trusteeships, and will soon be dealing with the Soviet disarmament proposal, the maintenance of troops in non-enemy countries, and policy towards Spain.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference must soon break the Trieste deadlock by compromise or admit a failure which would hold up progress on all other treaty discussions, and this at a time when there are some signs that the German situation has at least become negotiable.

In the United States the situation created by the Republican victory is one which must interest us very closely in Canada, sharing this continent and the narrowing field of free society and free enterprise as we do with the Americans and closely tied to them in everything that concerns trade, prices, strikes and general economic life.

Of only slightly remoter interest is the "revolt" within the Labor Party in Britain, a counterpart to the Wallace insurrection in the States. And beyond that again there is the post-election situation in France, significant for the future of all of Europe that remains this side of the Iron Curtain.

Greek War and U.N.

Finally, there are two relatively minor military incidents, in Albania and Northern Greece. Fortunately the prestige of the United Nations is still such that these incidents hold no real danger of inflaming a general Balkan conflict, as long as the statesmen are in session in New York. They are, nevertheless, a warning for if the U.N. cannot settle war dangers of this scale the signs of its decline will be plain for all to read.

It is too early to discuss such decline already, I believe. There is still plenty of evidence at Lake Success of vigor, determination and a certain desperate confidence that the United Nations *must* be made to work. The widespread attack on the veto is by no means due primarily to the operation of an "anti-Soviet bloc", as Molotov charged so bitterly. It is a recognition that it has been the veto which has hampered attempts at settlement of disputes (as twice now in the case of Greece) and confined Security Council action so far to mere wrangling over them.

Far beyond that it is a sign that the nations' leaders are being driven inexorably, though with many protestations of the inviolability of their own sovereignty, towards the building of a tighter and more effective world organization.

If the Veto Goes . . .

From my observation it seemed doubtful whether any revision of the Charter which eliminated the veto could be carried out at present without bringing about the withdrawal of the Soviets, and perhaps of the whole Soviet bloc. It is on this premise that the British and Americans, and our Canadian delegation as well, are operating.

They are limiting their action to an attempt to persuade the Soviets to agree to a defined, restricted use of the veto, and appreciate the campaign of the smaller nations of the Assembly only inasmuch as it supports this persuasion.

It is not at all clear how many of the spokesmen making the all-out attack on the veto (an attack with which almost all of the others sympathize *in principle*) appreciate that the success of this move would mean the withdrawal of the Soviet members, and are ready to go on without them. It was my feeling that, when it came right down to it, most of them would not prove ready yet to take such a momentous decision.

In the normal course of things this would require another couple of years or so of continuance of Soviet blocking tactics, and day by day experience in committee of how often there was no basis of compromise between our viewpoint and the Soviet, and no inclination on the Soviet part to bow to a majority vote, no matter how overwhelming.

The other nations would have to become completely convinced, as I think few are yet, that the Soviets actually do not want this organization to succeed in pacifying and settling the world, but intend to use it to the utmost as a sounding-board for their divisive propaganda and to employ the veto to block all positive projects.

It will depend entirely on the Soviets themselves whether this view is reluctantly accepted. The gathering in Flushing, like that in San Francisco, did its best to encourage Mr. Molotov, by according him on his ascent to the rostrum by far the warmest applause given to any delegate. In return he set them back on their heels with a long harangue about their hostile attitude.

Vyshinsky on Refugees

Vyshinsky's tirade in the refugee debate made an even worse impression, because it dealt with a matter which called for the most humanitarian concern. Humanitarian? Nonsense! Right at the beginning Vyshinsky made it clear that he thought our concern over European refugees was pure "political scheming".

Canada's Paul Martin, who has worked hard on this question, certainly thought that he was giving an honest lead in helping these people to find new homes and re-establish themselves in free countries after their own had been overrun, by outlining the scheme by which we are admitting all D.P. relatives of Canadian citizens, as well as some thousands of Polish soldiers.

But he didn't fool Vyshinsky. Anglo-Saxon talk of granting these refugees unrestricted freedom of choice as to whether to return to their former homes is "only a screen for sinister aims". Really we are maintaining the D.P. camps of Western Germany and Austria as "spring-boards for groups of hirelings, representing an organized military force in the hands of this or that power, ready for use against the Soviet Union".

And in talking of resettling these people in Canada, Brazil or Australia we are only anxious "to exploit their labor value", and for this would "condemn these unfortunates to a wandering existence, far from home".

The true situation, according to the Soviets, is exactly the opposite to what we have understood. The great bulk of the 1,200,000 refugees remaining in the D.P. camps, declared Vyshinsky, are only "poor, simple-minded patriots who want only to return home" (and among these he includes those whom he calls "Soviet Lithuanians, Soviet Latvians and Soviet Estonians"), to "enjoy the new democracy there, to help in reconstructing their homeland, and to work and die in the place where they were born".

He, Vyshinsky, wanted "to reunite these unhappy people with their families and restore their fundamental human freedoms". We, conspiring with brutal fascist gangs in the camps, hold these unfortunates in duress, propagandizing them constantly against return and beating up all who express a desire to do so.

So Vyshinsky, speaking almost in his manner as public prosecutor in the famous Moscow purge trials, demanded that the chief function of the International Refugee Organization must be the shipping of these refugees "home", and by no means their resettlement abroad.

As first steps the Soviets, along with Tito's Yugoslavs and the Lublin Poles must be allowed to name new camp authorities for all camps containing

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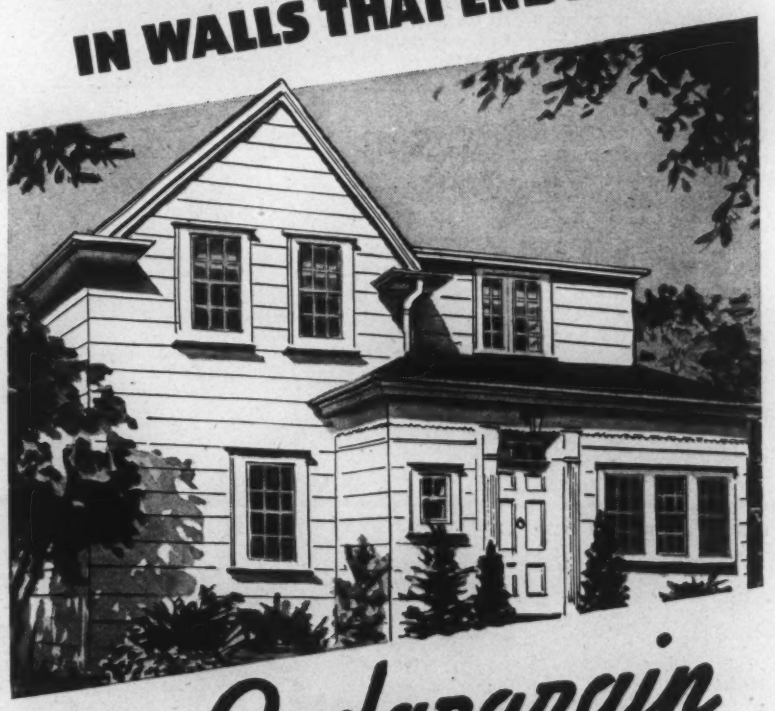

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a majority of "their" nationals—as most camps do—and then to proceed to weed out and execute all "fascists, war criminals and traitors"—or in plain words any whom they currently dislike.

Our people listening to this tirade did not answer abuse with abuse, did not taunt the Soviets with the fact that there are no D.P.'s who refuse to return to Britain, the United States or Canada, or ask what it is about the "new democracy" which these poor people detest so much that they are willing to give up their family connections and their old homeland to avoid.

The Gulf at Its Widest

Nor did they say anything about the brutal deportation of over a million and a half people which the Soviet "humanitarians" carried out in 1940-41 in Eastern Poland and the Baltic States—those very homelands, now annexed to the Soviet Union, to which the bulk of unrepatriable D.P.'s refuse to return.

Our delegates didn't think it would do much good to throw all this back at Vyshinsky. But neither did they see much room for discussion or common action.

To us these people were individual human beings, who should not be forced under a rule which they found tyrannous. To the Soviets they were chattels which went with the land which had been seized. They should be packed into freight cars and sent back "home" without more ado. Here was displayed at its sharpest and widest the division that runs through the U.N.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers are hammering out painfully, point by point, a compromise on Trieste. Molotov has now conceded, after two weeks of argument, that the Governor of the so-called Free territory is to control his Chief of Police, whom he can dismiss if necessary. What authority the Governor, representing the Security Council, would have had if he could not have dismissed his Police Chief, was hard to see. Similarly, the Soviets agreed after long argument that the Governor could declare a state of emergency, but they wouldn't say what steps he could then take to deal with it.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Soviets do not want the Governor to be able to control Trieste. Indeed, numerous other suggestions, stipulations and demands of theirs indicate quite clearly that they would like to frame a statute for Trieste which would enable the Yugoslavs and the Italian Communists to organize a movement of "spontaneous popular sentiment" for union with Yugoslavia.

More Covenants?

James Reston of the New York *Times* properly points out that if this is the real hope of the Soviets then any covenant which the big powers sign over Trieste will prove of little value. After all, they have signed solemn treaties in Moscow, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, not to mention the Atlantic Charter, concerning the just peace settlement, which they would make, and the moral sanction of each has been lessened as the previous one was disregarded.

Reston might have compared this situation with that which developed after the last war. In 1936 I counted up some 210 covenants, pacts and treaties which the nations had signed since 1919. They had come to the point where even treaties of "steel" or of "eternal" friendship had to be renegotiated every year and reaffirmed in every speech.

What the world needs above all today is confidence, and to restore this requires a period of scrupulous observance of treaties and agreements. Lippmann called for a showdown fight with John L. Lewis, early this week, on this very score of forcing him to keep his contract, and he is going to find enormous support for this appeal. Yet I think that the fear which some people have expressed that the new Republican Congress is going to be anti-labor, sweep away all the gains of the New Deal, and try to go back to the "good old days" of the Harding era, will prove unjustified.

From what I saw and heard in New York before and during the elections I am inclined to think that a great deal of bogey talk has been indulged in about the Republican course. There was no sign of whoopee in New York over the victory. Of course the Republicans wanted to win, but as soon as the returns assured their victory they seem to have begun to think of the problems which this would dump in their laps. There is more headache than whoopee in government today.

Editorialists and columnists in Republican as well as Democratic papers began at once to exhort the victors that they would need a positive policy, and that mere obstruction of the President's measures would not be enough. Truman himself gave an admirable lead in offering cooperation, and there was very serious discussion of the constitutional question raised by Senator Fullbright, who proposed that the President appoint an acceptable Republican as Secretary of State and resign the presidency in his favor.

With their thoughts constantly on 1948 it is out of the question that the Republicans will put through legislation which a majority of labor would resent. Their papers have been busily proclaiming what a large labor vote the G.O.P. polled in this election, and the party will want to hold this vote for '48. Its labor legislation, therefore, will have to be carefully balanced to correct the glaring faults of previous legislation, and abuses by management as well as labor leaders. It will have to win the support of the more moderate labor rank and file, on the appeal that they are citizens as well as workers.

Republicans Sober

All in all, I felt somewhat encouraged that the Americans were facing their great new responsibilities in the world soberly, showing more maturity in politics, and might even succeed in working out a satisfactory new balance between management, government, labor and consumer. They are just a little too sensible to believe that the way they have been carrying on for the past year or more really benefits anyone in the long run.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Genius of John Macnaughton Shines in These Little Pieces

By B. K. SANDWELL

MOST freely I admit that it is unfair, even perhaps slightly indecent, for age to take advantage of the one handicap which youth cannot wholly escape, namely its lack of a past, and to boast of the possession of a past as if it were something that anybody, at any birthday, could have achieved and therefore should have achieved as well as we have. There are millions of people in Canada today — thousands even among the readers of this rather adult weekly — who could not have known John Macnaughton, for he left Canada in 1925, and returned to it only as an octogenarian for the few terrible early years of the Second World War. And I knew John Macnaughton very well, in Montreal, in Kingston, in Toronto, in the classroom, in the pulpit, at the dinner table with his cronies, in the international learned societies where he could never conceal — never tried to conceal — his amazement that intelligent persons of Scottish descent could live under so preposterous a regime as the American Constitution. Well, I must not boast about it, and yet — are there giants in these days? Will the younger generations feel about anybody as I feel about "John"?

Thrift and Dissatisfaction

His one really characteristic book has just been published — without any consent of his for he is nearly four years dead. He disliked getting into print, as many great utterers of the spoken word do and for the same two reasons: one the specially Scottish one of thrift, because that which is merely spoken can be spoken again and that which is printed cannot; and the other the universal reason of the artist, of dissatisfaction with the product of his art, belief that what has been said well could in time be said even better. (John Macnaughton was a preacher for the first ten years of his adult life.) Fortunately, however, he was put under pressure every little while by his cronies to write for periodicals if not for the bound book; and this collection ("John Macnaughton, Essays and Addresses", edited by D. D. Calvin, published by Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., $2.50) consists in the main of these, as he would have considered them, fugitive pieces. Brought together between covers they make it much easier for us to detect the true Macnaughton flavor. Perhaps glitter would be a better word, for it is most clearly shown in the number and polish of the brilliant short descriptive phrases with which each writing — some of them otherwise a trifle bare — is liberally adorned. Here are a few:

Of Greek — "that much calumniated subject, which only those complain of who have had but little of it to hurt them."

Of musical comedy — "the most brainless crackling of thorns under a pot .... that has ever been kindled by the friction of two imbecilities, the author's and his audience's."

Of newspapers (in one aspect) — "those inexhaustible mines of raw material for reflection."

Of the current endeavor to teach everything — "We are not dependent, thank goodness, upon the school for any considerable proportion of what we know. The school does very well indeed if it does not 'interrupt our education'."

Of women — "In the good days of human history women are pure and keep men right, or comparatively right, in this important matter; in the bad days, like the end of the Roman Republic, the fashion for them is to be otherwise."

Of Thee He Sings

Of the Americans — "that wonderful nation, remarkable for many things at this moment but surely not least remarkable for the astounding disparity between their enormous wealth and numbers — one hundred millions of well-fed white people—and the scraggy exiguousness of their spiritual output." (1915)

Of Mr. Bernard Shaw—"whose brilliant stupidity never deserts him when he touches on any of the more vital manifestations of the English soul".

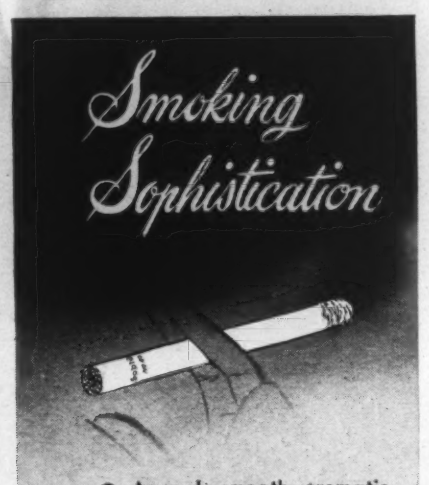
Of the Jews of the Roman Empire—"The people who had produced the Old Testament ended by giving birth to the Talmud and making money."

... No, even this is not quite fair to John Macnaughton. His phrases are like unmounted jewels if deprived of the setting of careful argument and disciplined passion for truth and honesty in which he enshrined them. These essays must be read whole; and of all of them that which needs most to be read whole today is one which was written in 1909.

Theological Stir

In 1910 John Macnaughton became for a short time the focal point of a violent theological controversy because of an article headed "The Person of Jesus," which appeared in the February *University Magazine* of Sir Andrew Macphail, and was unfortunately boiled down in the Montreal *Herald* under the shocking title "The Person Jesus." The contention that a good deal of the literature concerning the early life of Jesus is poetry and not dogmatic revelation would not now cause very much excitement even if made by a clergyman; but in those days Mr. Samuel Blake was still upholding the cause of literal inspiration and Mr. William Jennings Bryan was still on the Chautauqua circuit, and Macnaughton's observation that "outside of a fairy-tale" Herod and his son could not have heard of the birth of Jesus and that anyhow "Herod's own family kept him so busy in the way of cutting heads off that he had no time for hunting out peasants' babies" created a considerable stir. (Like one or two other bold spirits in Canadian universities, Macnaughton never allowed any fear of being quoted to drive him into colorless phraseology.) The two finest things—both equally sincere and equally eloquent—in the whole book are the letter about this article written by a Scottish gentlewoman who knew him in his boyhood and Macnaughton's reply to it.

Professor Woodhead's very beautiful tribute in the Montreal *Gazette* of February 8, 1943, is included in the Preface. There is an all too brief index of other writings, but thousands of Macnaughton's gemlike sayings must have perished on the desert air of the classrooms of three Canadian universities.



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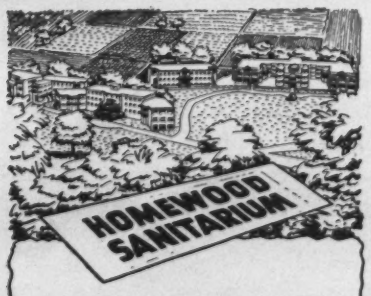

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Maritimes Are Slowly Veering to the Left

By D. P. O'HEARN

A distinct trend to the left is indicated in this summary of the political situation in the Maritime Provinces.

However, it is to the economic left, and not the ideological, says Mr. O'Hearn. The way is being led by the Liberals, who are in strong control, and who, unlike the party in Saskatchewan, have shown the ability to meet a bad economic situation.

The Conservatives are active, but generally are in bad shape. One of their great failings has been the rigidity of their structure.

This is the last in the series of articles by the writer on the Maritime Provinces.

Halifax.

IN THE past few years the complexion of the political picture in the Maritime Provinces has changed somewhat.

It was nearly two years ago when I was here last. The Liberals then were in power in the three provinces, but in all three were faced with early elections. Perhaps with an eye on the hustings, throughout the Maritimes they were eager and aggressive. The Conservatives obviously were in a bad slump and were a lack-lustre organization. The C.C.F. was in the infant stage, but was making the rumpus, at least, of a healthy child.

Since then the Liberals have been returned to power very solidly throughout the area. The Conservatives have taken one of the worst knockings in our political history. And the C.C.F., which for a while was picturing itself in long pants, has been shown that it still belongs in rompers.

The effects of this turn of events, as might be expected, show least on the Liberals. Complacency has been substituted somewhat for the aggressiveness of before, but substantially the attitude hasn't changed.

With the Progressive Conservatives, however, there is at least one strong difference. The party is showing some signs of life. Not much on the surface, as yet. But underneath, the results of last year's triple-shock treatment are beginning to show. With elections still three or four years away, the party organization is most active. Particularly in Nova Scotia, where the shock was the greatest, an attempt is being made at a thorough new deal. And in all three provinces organizers are on the go.

With the C.C.F. the results are also evident. Their setback, one would judge, was at first a stunner, but in the long run it will probably do the party a lot of good. It is a much more sober organization than a few years ago. And there are signs that it is getting down to hard work—and a long haul.

Long range political prospects, however, don't appear to have changed appreciably.

The Liberals are very solidy entrenched. Their various governments are giving progressive administration. And apparently it will take something earthquaking to unseat them.

The renewal of life in the Conservatives is a good thing. They very badly needed a severe shock in this part of the country. But if, and when, they will be able to get back on their feet is a question for the gods. The state to which the party has sunk is really incredible. Their rebuilding is a tremendous job.

Upsetting Carts?

And the C.C.F. can't be figured to upset any political carts in the Maritimes. Not in terms of less than generations at least. C.C.F. support is still very small (although the party does hold the only opposition seats in the Nova Scotia Legislature) and it won't mushroom overnight. Not here (unless, again, there is a political earthquake). This section of Canada and its people aren't Saskatchewan.

As in Saskatchewan, nevertheless, the general trend here is to the left.

The movement towards increased government participation in the economy which has been underway for the past few years becomes more and more marked.

At first it was only evident in Nova Scotia, where the government in its attempt to rescue the economy began taking an active hand in the industrial life of the province. Now the development has spread to New Brunswick, and since the war it has been broadening rapidly.

No steps have been taken yet which approach what is being done in Saskatchewan. The governments here are in industry so far only to the extent that they are promoting, assisting development, financing, and to a limited degree subsidizing. The movement is so far confined to certain fields. And only in isolated cases are the governments, as in Saskatchewan, actually active themselves in consumer industries.

But nevertheless they are more and more tending towards that intervention and direct participation which, in Saskatchewan at least, we commonly look on as "leftist". And on the economic situation, which I have outlined in earlier articles, they seem destined to continue, with the pace only depending on the degree to which private enterprise can bolster the economy.

This rational (as it is) trend towards the left is another reason why one would say the Liberals are firmly entrenched throughout this part of the country.

The movement here is to the "economic" left, but not to the ideological left. And it is so because the Maritimes Liberals (unlike their brethren in Saskatchewan) have shown the ability to meet the demands of an extreme economic problem. Faced with the problem, they saw, and accepted, the necessity for unorthodox measures.

The C.C.F. must be very angry about it. For while much of their thunder has been stolen, there is nothing of radicalism in the movement. The Liberals are fighting it all the way. (Some critics, in fact, say they hold back too long waiting for private enterprise to do a job.)

In contrast to the Liberals, the Conservatives here have been unable to recognize, or at least accept, the need for unorthodoxy. And this has been the root of their failure.

Whether they can change their character in the future is a matter of question. Perhaps the national structure of the party is too rigid to permit it. It has always been one of the curious aspects of our politics that the Maritimes, by temperament most conservative, have traditionally voted Liberal. The national structure of the Conservatives, based on tariffs, has militated against success here. Now that the dominant role in our political policies is being taken by ideologies rather than economics, will they be too staunch in their fear of "isms" to see that in some cases necessity dictates that allowances be made?

This essentially, it seems, has been at the root of the recent sad history of the Conservatives in the Maritimes. They have been so opposed in theory to government participation, that they have been unable to see that here to some degree it was essential and inevitable.

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Now is the time to resurvey your farm market contacts and possibilities, and your methods of reaching into the 732,715 farm homes of Canada.

The Agricultural Press Association of Canada is already in possession of most of the significant facts in this field, and is constantly adding more by means of its continuing surveys of farm buying habits, brand preferences, and all the "where and what and why" of the farm market.

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Facts are vital. You can't plan or decide wisely without them. Get the facts!

EVEN if you do not deal directly with the Canadian farmer and his family, you are directly interested in what he makes from his hogs, or cattle, or grain. Your income varies with his.

Farm income and national income go up and down together. Economic studies prove that statement to the hilt. And we do not really need the economic studies; common sense ought to be enough to tell us that in a country like Canada anything which affects the fortunes of so large and important a part of our population affects the fortunes of all the rest.

If this is true of those who have no direct connection with the farm market, how true it must be of those who make and sell things which the farm market buys!

There is very little, nowadays, that the rural market does not buy. The farmer and his family are interested in practically everything that their urban cousins are interested in.

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THE MELTING POT

This Ought to Happen

By J. N. HARRIS

A LIBEL action, brought by Ringwiler, J. and Ringwiler, B. against radio station BFLB and the Cheery Wearies Friendly Quiz, was settled for $1,000 before the jury could get at it.

Anguish, K.C., for plaintiffs stated that the suit arose as the result of a Quiz program sponsored by the second defendant and broadcast by the first, during the course of which one of the announcers drew the Ringwiler telephone number from a hatful and telephoned it. The announcer then broadcast the results of the conversation which ensued causing Ringwiler, J. and Ringwiler, B. shame and misery and bringing them into hatred and contempt of their neighbors.

Ringwiler, J. testified that his telephone, Chipmunk Crossing — 25 — ring 32, rang at approximately 3.15 p.m., and that he answered it, but having forgotten his hearing aid, he handed it over to Mother.

Mother, or Ringwiler, B., stated that she had no idea who was on the line, but that a voice said, "Can you fill in the missing word in the following: Little Boy Blue, Go blow your ——?"

"I said 'nose' before I had time to think," witness continued, "and the voice said, 'Oh, no, I'm afraid that won't do.' It then inquired if we had a radio, and I thought it was the government fellow, so I said 'No,' which was true."

"What happened next?"

"Well, then this nosey fellow said that if we'd of had a radio, and if we'd of been listening to station BFLB, and if I'd of had a package of Cheery Wearies on my kitchen shelf, and if I'd of answered the question about Little Boy Blue right, he said I'd of got $350, and the grocer that sold me the Cheery Wearies would of got another $350."

Gargle, K.C., cross-examined.

"How can you claim that this has damaged you?"

"Well, first of all, we was disappointed not getting the money. Next, we can't afford a radio, and we're the only people on the street that hasn't got one. So to keep up our social status we bought an old cabinet at an auction for forty cents, and pretended we had a radio but it was bust. All the neighbors heard that we hadn't, because I answered truthful because I thought it was the government fellow. The ones that didn't hear it over the radio heard it over the telephone, and now we're the laughing stock of Chipmunk Crossing."

"So that is all, eh?"

"No. Everybody laughs at me because I didn't know what Little Boy Blue was supposed to blow. I admit I'm ignorant, but he don't have to tell everybody over the radio."

"So."

"Sure. And my grocer was so mad about not getting his $350, because I did have Cheery Wearies on the shelf, that he got some lard and some shortening and some soap flakes and some ketchup in and he wouldn't sell me none. So if that ain't damage, what is."

Gargle, K.C., turned to his clients and told them to take one look at the jury, whereupon client hastily pressed a $1,000 bill into Pa's hand, and the spectators began to file out.

"Horn," said his Lordship.

"Beg pardon, my Lord?" inquired Anguish, K.C.

"Go blow your *horn*, it should have been," said Mr. Justice Gackett. "Do I win $350?"

BRILLIANT, who has established himself in four business ventures since his release from the army, is at present trying to start a free-lance advertising copy bureau. At present he is circulating the following prose among the larger Funeral Directors:

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Or will they sniff, and pass you by? Are you starting a grudge that may last through all eternity just to save a few dollars now?

Come and examine our new Slumber Chamber, and learn how *you* can earn the eternal gratitude of your dear departed on our easy payment plan."

So far, the only comment that Brilliant has received is "Might offend some people."

HERE are the answers to the Holmes problems which were published a couple of weeks ago. Holmesian scholars, of course, found them easy, but the lay reader may have been left in some doubt.

The first question was, roughly, "What author did Holmes claim to know nothing about, and later misquote."

In "A Study in Scarlet," Watson tells of quoting Carlyle, whereupon Holmes "inquired in the naivest way who he might be and what he had done."

Later, Holmes repeats the popular misquotation, "Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," a garbled version of Carlyle's—hand me the Bartlett, dear,—what, it isn't there? —well, without benefit of Bartlett, of Carlyle's, "Genius is the transcendent capacity for taking trouble in the first place," from his "Frederick the Great."

Question two concerned a disguise that Holmes assumed in "The Sign of the Four," which fooled Dr. Watson and Mr. Athelney Jones of Scotland Yard, but while wearing it he made a mistake which anyone should have spotted.

The disguise was that of a "respectable master mariner." The "master mariner" refused to give his message to Watson or Jones, he said that he would give it to Mr. Sherlock Holmes only

"Was it about Mordecai Smith's boat?" Watson asked.

"Yes. I know well where it is—"

A master mariner would refer to a boat as "she," not "it", and Watson and Jones should have at once torn the false whiskers off Holmes and spanked him.

The last question, about Watson's wound, admits a number of answers. Watson states that he got one wound in his short military career, but the Jezail bullet appears to have wounded him at least in the calf and in the shoulder. It would appear most likely that the doctor was

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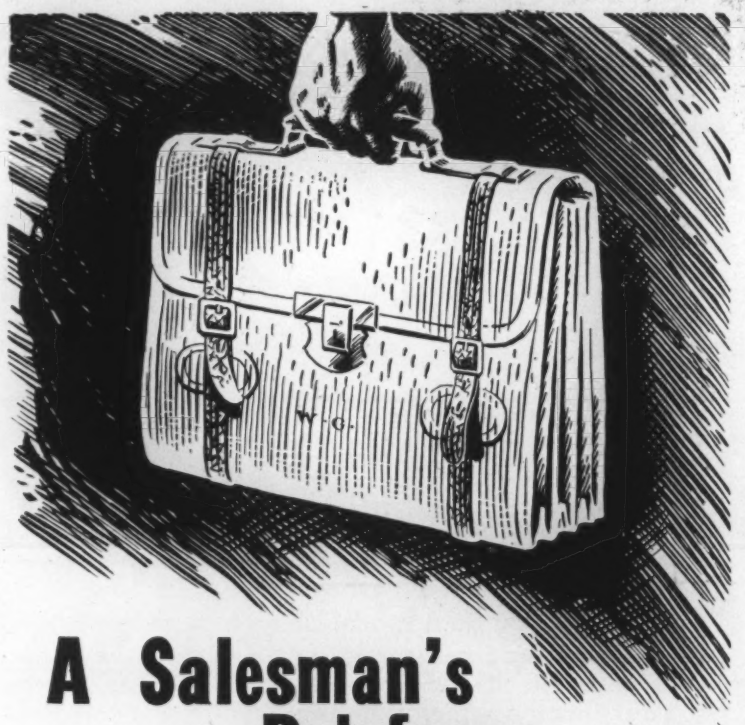

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bending down to tie his shoelace when the bullet hit him.

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WAR BETWEEN THE SEXES—CHAIR FRONT

DEAREST, could you meet me during your lunch hour?

What for?

I want you to pick out a chair. It's being given to us, but we have to choose it.

Why don't you choose it?

I'm going to choose several, but I want you to make the final choice.

(Here the reader must imagine a few bars of ominous music, preferably played on the *vox humana nasalis* stop of a cinema organ, as in the radio plays, to denote the passage of time).

There, do you see, I've narrowed it down to two. Which of these blue chairs do you prefer?

This one. It's more comfortable.

Yes, but dearest, that mechanical adjustment might easily go wrong, and it would be so difficult to repair.

That settles it, then. We'll take the other.

Hmm. I don't really like that shade of blue though. It shows the dirt so.

Have they got it in the other shade of blue?

Well, the fact is, I'm not so sure of blue. It's an awfully cold color.

Let me out of here. I have to get back to the office.

(More bars of music, this time light and gay, denoting the delivery of a red chair of totally different design to the house).

There. Isn't that nice?

Yes. Very comfortable.

Oh, don't sit in it like that, and don't throw your leg over the arm. Try to be very careful with it for a couple of days.

What happens then?

I've ordered a slip-cover in liberty chintz to protect the material.

Excuse my curiosity, pray, but when the slip-cover arrives, will anybody ever know what color the chair is?

No, of course not. Why?

It doesn't matter. Just forget about it.

(Here the reader should imagine a short, singing, commercial).

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LONDON LETTER

Elections Show Most Britons as Satisfied with Labor Rule

By P. O'D.

London.

PEOPLE who have been watching eagerly for a rising tide of dissatisfaction with the Government will get very little comfort out of the recent municipal election returns. These elections, held in some 223 boroughs of England and Wales, have resulted in the Socialists making a net gain of 159 seats—largely at the expense of the Independents, it is true, but the Independents had the backing of local Conservatives. The Conservatives themselves gained 4 seats.

Not much to warm the Tory heart in these returns! It may be some consolation to know that the Conservatives have held their own, and a bit more—but only a little bit more. And their friends, the Independents, have been very hard hit. This is all the more to be regretted, as municipal affairs form one field of public activity which is all the better and healthier for being kept free from party activity. That however, is not the way the Socialists intend to have it. This election was fought by them on purely party lines.

The one crumb of solid comfort for anti-Socialists, of whatever complexion and degree of hostility, is the utter defeat of the Communists. Out of 217 Communist candidates only one was elected. The comparative mildness of Uncle Joe Stalin's recent pronouncements on Russian policy doesn't seem to have done them much good.

Altogether, the Secretary of the Socialist Party was justified in claiming, as he did, that the results in general represented "a solid vote of confidence" in the work of the Government and the Labor-controlled councils. It is hard to see what other interpretation could be put on them. One of these days the tide may turn, but at present it is still decidedly on the ebb, so far as Conservatives and Liberals are concerned.

Montgomery's New Army

Jokers have been having a lot of fun—most of it good, but not all of it clean — out of Field-Marshal Montgomery's plans for the comfort of the private soldier and his release from irksome restrictions. In a recent parade, which I saw, there was a float occupied by a number of cots piled high with pillows and eiderdowns, in which soldiers reclined at ease with books and magazines and reading-lamps, while the sergeant-major carried around cups of tea. It was labelled "Montgomery's New Army." The populace enjoyed it hugely.

Perhaps this is why Lord Montgomery, when he delivered a lecture to the Royal Society of Medicine in London recently, stressed, not the need of making army life attractive, but the need for discipline, leadership and hard training.

"Hardship and privation," he said, "are the school of the good soldier. Idleness and luxury are his enemies. Unless the soldiers' hearts are steeled, they can achieve nothing."

Striking the right balance between the comfort and freedom that will attract a man into the army, and the hard training and discipline that will make him a good soldier when he is in it, may seem a difficult problem. But there is no man living who has a better knowledge of how to solve it than Monty.

There is one other statement he made in his address which is well worth repeating. It contains an important truth which is apt to be forgotten in the welter of talk about atomic bombs.

"All modern science," he said, "is directed towards the assistance of the soldier, but it is on his efforts that the outcome of the battle depends. The morale of the soldier is still the most important single factor in war."

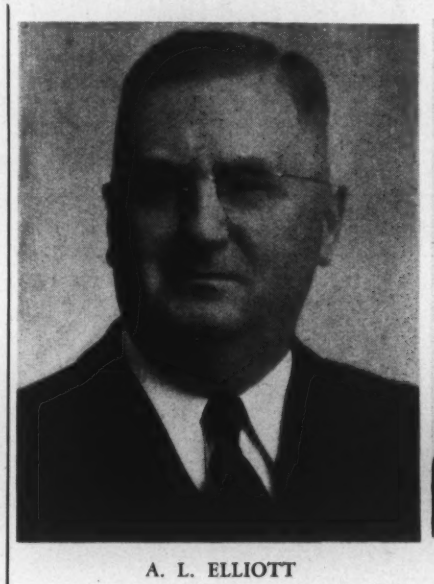
Let the people who think that the wars of the future—if such horrible things should ever again occur—will be won by scientists and technicians in the laboratory . . . read, mark and inwardly digest. Monty is not a man to talk nonsense.

Unpaid And Untrained

Most of the court cases in this country are dealt with by benches of magistrates, ordinary J.P.'s — all cases, in fact, except for a tiny fraction. The Lord Chancellor, in his recent address to the Magistrates' Association, said that only three cases in one thousand go to the higher courts. And the people who deal with this vast number and variety of cases are, with rare exceptions, unpaid and untrained, with nothing but the Clerk of the Court and their common sense to guide them—and not always a great deal of this last.

Naturally enough, mistakes are made—sometimes rather bad mistakes—and then there is a hullabaloo in the Press and a general demand for a paid and trained magistracy. That demand soon dies down. The Treasury and the Department of Justice know well what such a paid and trained magistracy would cost. They may also have considerable doubt as to whether such a system would function so very much better than the present one. The J.P.'s may not know much law, but they do know their districts and their people, and most of them are decent, kindly, sensible old boys—including a few old girls—who mean to see justice done, and generally do. On the whole, the great cause is admirably served by them.

Probably the best scheme would be a paid and trained chairman of each bench of magistrates, assisted by the local J.P.'s, but even that reform will



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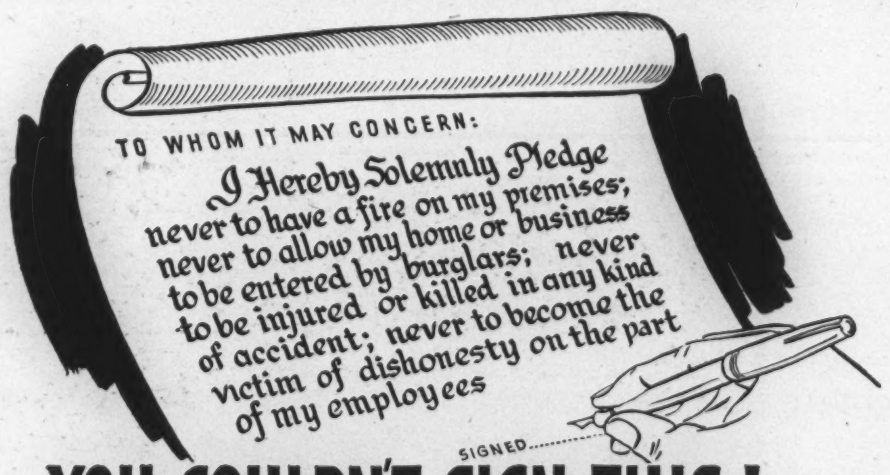
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
I Hereby Solemnly Pledge never to have a fire on my premises; never to allow my home or business to be entered by burglars; never to be injured or killed in any kind of accident; never to become the victim of dishonesty on the part of my employees
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NO! You cannot guarantee immunity from the common hazards of modern life. You *may* be one of the fortunate ones. On the other hand, you may find yourself face to face with serious financial loss. Fire may destroy your plant, thieves may ransack your home, you may suffer from injury, some fraudulent act by an employee may spell ruin to your hopes and plans.

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probably have to wait a long time before the country can afford it—or there are indeed the necessary men to fill these posts. In the meantime, there seems to be every reason why J.P.'s should learn a little more about the law, especially those newly-appointed to that responsible and honorific post.

With a view to providing at least an elementary knowledge of procedure, the law of evidence and criminal law, a correspondence school has been established by the Magistrates' Association. There is a course of 20 lectures covering 20 weeks, with an examination at the end—for such students as may wish to undergo it. Naturally you can't treat a lot of elderly magistrates like so many schoolboys.

The course is entirely voluntary, though not free. There is a fee of five guineas—possibly on the theory that a man will take more seriously what he has to pay for. It is to be hoped that magistrates will so take it. Most of them would function the better for it. And the community at large would be the gainer.

College of Conservatism

It may seem odd to have a College of Conservatism but that is what the Bonar Law Memorial College at Ashridge not far from London really was. It has now been handed back by the Ministry of Health to the trustees, who will no doubt set about its restoration—if they can get the necessary permits. Government departments may not consider a Conservative College a first-priority at this time. During the war Ashridge was a hospital.

For the ten years up to 1939 this beautiful Hertfordshire mansion was used, in the words of Lord Baldwin, "to broaden and deepen the foundations of political knowledge"—based naturally on sound Tory principles. Members of both Houses of Parliament as well as hundreds from the active ranks of the Conservative Party went there for lectures on politics and on a wide range of allied subjects.

There were short courses of no more than a week-end, and longer ones that took as much as a fortnight. The speakers were chosen from among leaders of the Party and distinguished specialists, though there was also a small resident staff of professors. Altogether a lot of hard work was done, and a very pleasant time was had—rather like being a guest at a political country-house party.

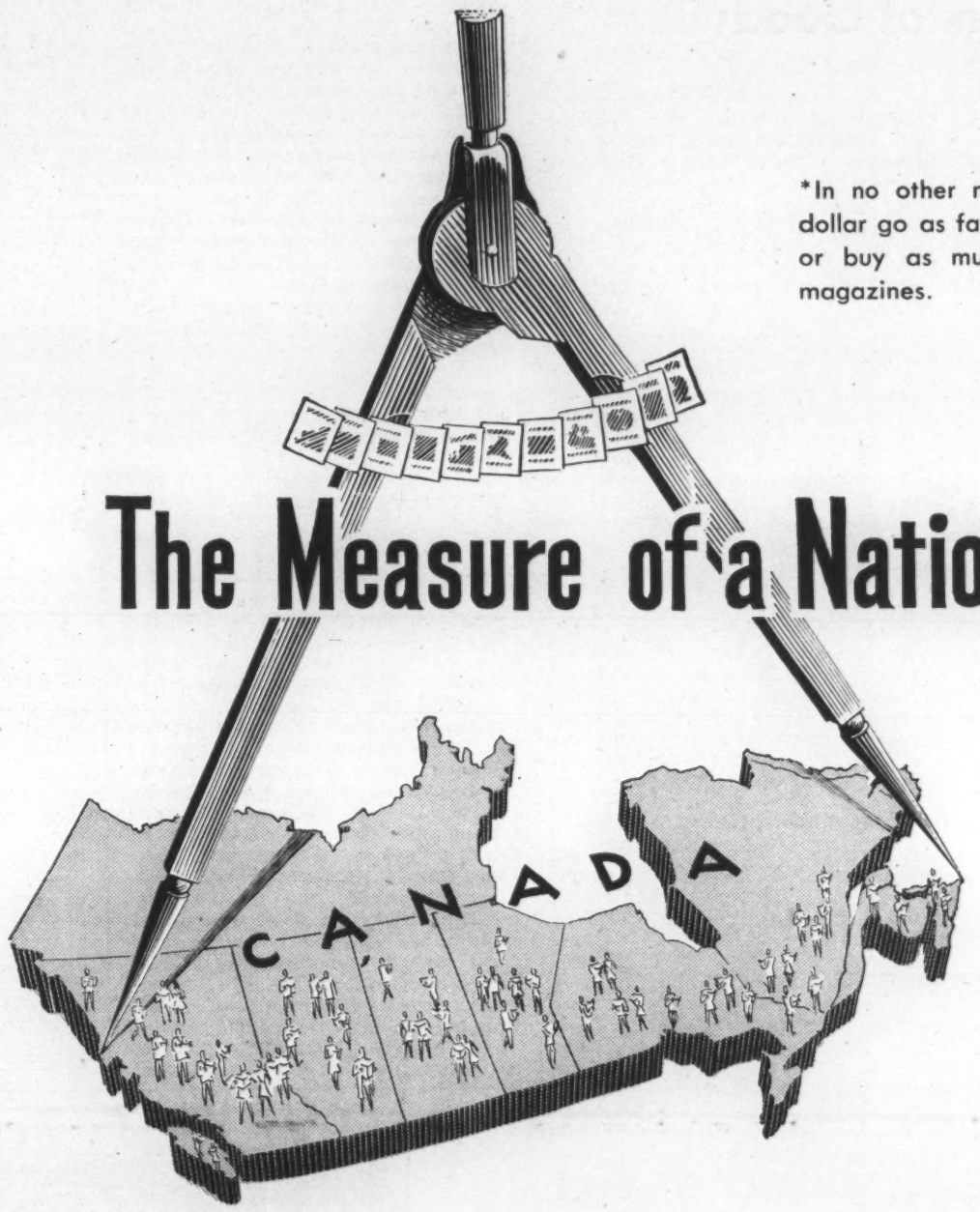
It seems certain that sooner or later Ashridge will be started up again on the old lines. Something of the sort is badly needed. There are few members of the present Conservative Opposition who would not benefit from some really strenuous refresher-courses.

Notable Occasion

Not often does the centenary of the birth of an editor excite even passing comment—unless, of course, he is famous for something else besides editorship. By the very nature of his calling even the great editor is apt to be lost behind the imposing façade of the newspaper he controls. His ability and force of character may influence every page of the vast production, but to the public he may not even be a name. He dies and the paper goes on, as though by its own momentum. He is soon forgotten.

There are, however, editors of commanding ability and personality—the great C. P. Scott, of the Manchester *Guardian*, was one of them—who cannot hide behind the editorial "we." They cannot remain anonymous. Their signature is over the whole newspaper. Thus it was that Scott, in his nearly 60 years of editorship, became recognized as not merely the editor of the *Guardian*, but almost the personification of it.

In a sense, he was the *Guardian*, and by his courage and sincerity, his broad vision, his genius for journalism and the high literary standards he set for himself and his staff, he made this provincial journal one of the great newspapers of the world. He died in 1932, but his influence goes on—and not only in Manchester. The centenary of his birth is a notable occasion.



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During World War II Canada developed into a great nation. Canadians — 12,000,000 of them — are proud of their country's war-proven manhood. They're proud of its accomplishments in industry and production. They're eager for new ideas, new methods . . . They're white-hot in their enthusiasm to build a post-war Canada that is prosperous and happy, rich and virile, a great nation—a great place to live.

And the Magazines of Canada help to form Canadian thought, Canadian opinion . . . and buying habits. Though national in scope they contain the local interest and personal outlook that makes them 'my magazine' to millions of Canadians. To more than 5,000,000 in fact — nearly half the entire population. And these people represent *well* over half of Canada's entire buying power.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

International Service Programs Are Ambassadors of Goodwill

By JOHN L. WATSON

IN THE palmy days before the war a great many Canadians used to complain that this country and its people were virtually unknown abroad and that this lamentable ignorance on the part of foreigners was due very largely to the inadequacy of our own propaganda and publicity agencies. During the war our fame and good repute spread rapidly. Munitions and materials of war marked "Made in Canada" appeared in every corner of the earth and, more important still, we had the services of that incomparable press-agent, the Canadian soldier. A Canadian editor recently told a group of business men in Toronto that no country on earth stood higher in the esteem of the Western European nations than Canada does today.

We are constantly reminded through the advertisements of the Department of Trade and Commerce that a large percentage of our national income is derived from foreign markets. It is, therefore, entirely in our interest to retain the position of eminence we acquired during the war. Perhaps the most effective propaganda agency (in the best sense of the term) at our disposal today is the International Service of the C.B.C., and yet it is probably the medium with which Canadians as a whole are least familiar.

The International Service, established during the war years, is a separate Government department, staffed and operated by the C.B.C. but financed independently of the Corporation. (No part of the listener's $2.50 is used to maintain the International Service.)

Known familiarly by its listeners as "Canada Calling," "Canada Roept Nederland," "Canada Vola Ceskoslovenska," "Hier Spricht Kanada," etc., the International Service broadcasts regularly to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, South and Central America and the West Indies. Among the regular programs are included "Canadian Chronicle," fifteen minutes of capsule information about Canada and Canadian affairs (one of the principal contributors is SATURDAY NIGHT's Ottawa Correspondent, Wilfrid Eggleston); "Canadian Commentary," trenchant remarks by George V. Ferguson, of the Montreal *Daily Star;* "Drama from Canada," the short-wave version of "Stage 47", directed by Andrew Allan; "Canadian Composers" and the "Distinguished Artists Series," publicizing the talents of our best composers and performers; and, of course, the overseas edition of the C.B.C. News Bulletin.

At a time when education (or, rather, re-education) in Europe has been retarded by the shortage of equipment and qualified teachers, the International Service has been engaged in producing a series of School Broadcasts in French, Czech, Polish and Greek which are recorded and shipped overseas for distribution by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as a gift of the people of Canada. The Service is also recording a number of Canadian compositions, played by Canadian artists, for distribution abroad.

Widespread Interest

Reports from our "agents" abroad suggest that the programs of the International Service are widely listened to and highly thought of wherever they are heard. Stories from correspondents and servicemen returning from abroad indicate a widespread and growing interest among Europeans in all things Canadian. Their questions range all the way from the size of our kitchens to the composition of our political parties. By supplying the answers to these questions, intelligently and without prejudice, the International Service has become one of our principal exporters of goodwill. Through the medium of radio, Canada is now in a position to acquaint the rest of the world not only with our social character and political ideals, but also with the products of our best creative minds.

For those women who can tear themselves away from the soap operas for a few minutes each afternoon, the C.B.C. has prepared a comprehensive series of special programs:

Club Clinic: an analysis of the things that go wrong with women's clubs and what to do about them.

Ethelwyn Hobbes: information for consumers on how to stretch the shrinking housekeeping dollar.

C.B.C. Cooking School: eight lessons in basic cookery by Eustella Langdon.

New World Calling: a series of talks by eminent women of various countries on education for the atomic age.

C.B.C. School for Parents: suggested formulae for cradle-to-grave happiness by Dr. S. R. Laycock, the well-known psychologist.

New Homes Wanted: practical suggestions for city and country dwellers who are planning to build, buy or redecorate. "You find the house—we do the rest!"

Needle Pointers: or how to make a dress in eight easy lessons by Hazel Stevenson.

The programs are broadcast at 4:18 E.S.T., Monday through Friday.

Birthday Book

The C.B.C.'s birthday present to its "customers" takes the form of a small booklet entitled "This Is the C.B.C." which you can obtain, for free, by writing to C.B.C., Box 500, Toronto. Written and illustrated in a style usually referred to as "breezy," the book is entertaining as well as informative.

As a critic of phonograph records we are only too happy to publicize the work of a distinguished competitor, Mr. Ernest Morgan of the C.B.C.'s Music Department, who takes half an hour on Monday evenings to discuss and play one or more of the current recordings of serious music. His comments are short and to the point (we should have no objection if he chose to expand them a trifle) and most of the time is devoted to the actual playing of the records. Radio is, of course, the ideal medium for all kinds of musical criticism, for only by hearing the music while the critic's comments are fresh in his mind (or, conversely, by hearing the comments while the music is fresh in his mind) can the listener accurately assess the value of the criticism. Mr. Morgan's little program is called "Critic's Choice."

"Singing Stars of Tomorrow" (S.N. May 25) returned to the air on Sunday, November 3, when two young singers took their first step on this now famous road to stardom. C.B.C.—Trans-Canada, Sundays at 5:30 E.S.T.

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This Christmas send photographic Yulecards, personalized from your own snapshot. They're so exclusively yours—so beautiful—original—inexpensive. Send us a negative of your family, children, doorway, home or any subject you like. We will make beautiful, distinguished cards of highest quality. You have choice of greetings and designs. *See your card before you buy. Send negative of your snapshot, this ad and 5¢ for return postage. We will return to you immediately free Christmas Card, illustrated folder, and your negative. No obligation.* Free offer expires December 1.

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For the executive! "Executive" Brief Cases — for men and women of business accomplishment. An ideal gift.

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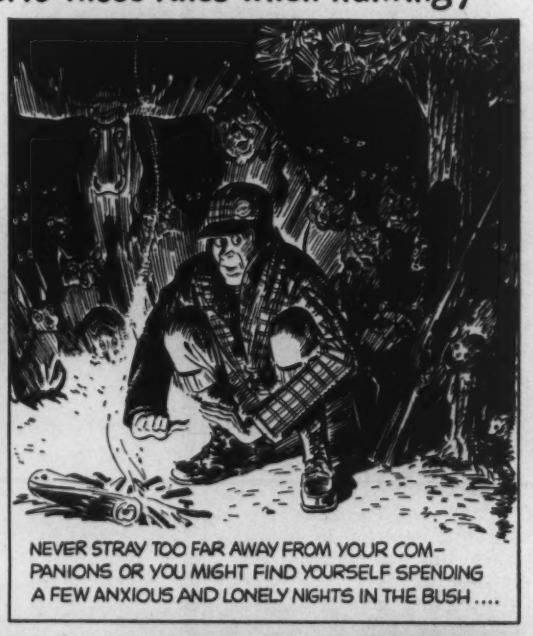
D'J'EVER? (Try to observe these rules when hunting)


NEVER STRAY TOO FAR AWAY FROM YOUR COMPANIONS OR YOU MIGHT FIND YOURSELF SPENDING A FEW ANXIOUS AND LONELY NIGHTS IN THE BUSH....

WATCH ME PICK THAT GUY OFF THAT BRANCH
REMEMBER THAT THERE'S BIGGER GAME TO BE HAD THAN KNOCKING OFF SQUIRRELS IN YOUR SPARE TIME....

DAWES **BLACK HORSE** BREWERY 6-25 W

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Eighty Years of New York Life in a Distinguished Novel

ISLAND IN THE ATLANTIC, a novel, by Waldo Frank. (Collins, $3.00.)

DURING the draft riots in New York, early in the Civil War, Jonathan, a young Jewish lad saves the life of a rich lawyer's son, Evan. The friendship thus formed continues through life, although the temperaments of the two are wide apart. The Jew is serious—being the son of his worthy father—and studies Law in the hope of serving his generation and the ideal of justice. The other is a reckless weakling, the son of a weak and silly mother and a polite legal robber, helping to loot the treasuries of the city and the United States. The elements of decency within the boy lead him to hate his father who compels him to study Law when music is his mistress and a violin his treasure.

Within this frame sits a history of New York through the postwar era of "progress" and "democracy" and thievery, municipal and national, to the day of the sinking of the *Titanic* (under the name of the *Cosmopolis*). Each family is traced through frustration to tragedy, the characters being definite in outline and rich in coloring. The scenes, major and minor, are realized to the last detail, the manner of the writing is on the highest level, and the general structure has the solidity of a great bridge.

The theme is that the seeds of spiritual, as of physical death, are congenital in every man, that fate overpowers reason and faith alike. In such a bleak prospect there is no room for playfulness of treatment, so that the only humor in the book is such as Faust encountered on the Brocken. And yet the spirit of compassion prevails — perhaps in spite of the author's clearly-defined pessimism. The novel breathes distinction and power.

•

Three Canadian Novels

By W. S. MILNE

NEW SECRET, by Lillian Beynon Thomas. (Thomas Allen, $2.50.)

WELCOME WILDERNESS, by Grace Tomkinson. (Smithers and Bonellie, $3.00.)

REMEMBER ME, by Edward F. Meade. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

LILLIAN BEYNON THOMAS of Winnipeg handles the theme of the disillusioned and unsettled returned soldier from a new angle. Her hero has been taken out of combat to work on the final stages of the atom bomb tests in New Mexico, and is discharged from the service obsessed by a realization of the weapon's destructive powers. He feels that unless mankind awakes to its danger, and discovers a spiritual weapon potent enough to control its new-found power to destroy, there will be an end to the human race. How he works out a system of belief sufficient to enable him to take up his old relationships plus the new responsibility of fatherhood, is the main theme of the novel.

The mouthpiece of the author's philosophy is a wise and benevolent old clergyman. Mixed in rather regrettably with the central idea is a half-baked bit of melodrama concerning a gang of international criminals who are trying to control atomic energy for their own nefarious purposes. The best that can be said for this story is that it has a naïve freshness and wholesomeness rare in contemporary fiction. Its chief characters are real and likeable and decent. On the debit side is the impression that the book has been written in a tremendous hurry, and many incidents so lightly sketched as to be unconvincing. The "thriller" element does not show Mrs. Thomas at her best.

"WELCOME WILDERNESS" is a solid, well-written historical novel by a Nova Scotian, setting forth the plight of the United Empire Loyalists who came from Connecticut to New Brunswick at the conclusion of the American revolution. It does not represent them in as favorable a light as the school text-books do. Indeed, they are a pretty selfish bunch, dwelling heavily on their sacrifices, whining for compensation, and refusing to make the best of a pioneer existence. Many of the weaker crawl back, but those who stay have the stuff in them to overcome difficulties, as does the heroine of this story. Novels such as this—Lancaster's "Bright to the Wanderer" is another—are helping to a truer understanding of our history, and should in time do much to counteract the romantic and idealized juvenility which used to be the accepted thing in Canadian historical fiction.

I KNOW nothing of the author of "Remember Me", except that he is probably a Canadian from the middle West who served in the Canadian Army Service Corps for four years, and took part in the Nomandy landing. To this may be added that he has written what may prove to be the best novel of the war to date. It is the simple, almost day-by-day account of an A.S.C. corporal, from the time he left his wife on the platform of a little prairie station to entrain for an eastern port, to the day he was killed in the last stages of the Caen-Falaise battle.

It tells of his army routine, his food, leaves, letters from home, impressions of the Old Country; it covers the intensive training for D-day, the landing on the beaches, the slow advance, the Caen deadlock and its gradually emerging strategic significance, and the beginning of the final break-through. We get a vivid and sympathetic picture of his character, developed and colored through four years of training and combat. Through it all, we are made to feel his intense, though inarticulate, love for Canada, and the little, trivial, happy things of the life he has laid behind him. The book is written in eloquently simple style, with many descriptive and reflective passages of great beauty. It seems to me that Edward F. Meade knows how to write, and knows whereof he writes.

•

Saddle Art

TEACHING THE YOUNG TO RIDE, by Margaret Cabell Self. (Copp, Clark, $2.50.)

THIS is a book of instruction for teachers, a sort of normal course for amateur riding-masters or mistresses who want to see their children sitting as easily in the saddle as in the high-chair. Country-boys and girls learn to ride by trial-and-error. Children of the big cities are not so lucky; they have to take a course in the art. This manual, well-printed and illustrated, will help.

•

Practical Encouragement

A CHEQUE for $500, gift of "Echoes", official magazine of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, will be presented to one of the four 1946 winners of the Governor-General's annual literary awards, or divided among the winners as the Echoes Committee of the I.O.D.E. may decide. This is the first time any donation has been made for this purpose during the 10 years' history of the awards.

•

The Headache

INCOME WAR TAX ACT. (C. C. H. Canadian, Limited, 31 Willcocks St., Toronto, $2.00)

TOILING through the jungle of the Canadian Income Tax Act, which had sixty-six amendments in the recent session of Parliament, is much too strenuous for the ordinary citizen unattended. But there is a guide available in this excellent book which prints the Act as amended together with a summary of the changes, and an interesting review of the impact of the tax since its first imposition in 1917.

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THE SILVER STRAIN
By Katherine Pinkerton
A ROBUST STORY OF OUTDOOR LIFE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO for Boys & Girls

Here is a grand story that should be in every "Junior" library . . . a marvellous gift to every older boy and girl who enjoys the out-of-doors. The Silver Strain is the story of the Jackman's fur farm that is swept by a series of disasters. Pride and Princess, the prize pair of silver foxes, are killed in an accident. The pups born in late spring prove to be cross foxes instead of the true silver strain.
This educational as well as intensely interesting story is written against a fascinating background of the north woods in the days when fur farming was a new idea and highly experimental. It moves with a swift pace. Mrs. Pinkerton recreates the country and its people with the skill of one who knows both intimately. Your boy or girl will love it.
THE SILVER STRAIN.....$2.50
A McLEOD BOOK

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THE BOOKSHELF

Gay Tales and Pictures for the Children's Joyous Christmas

HEIDI, by Johanna Spyri. (McLeod, $1.49.)

A BEST beloved among children's stories is "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri. Here is a translation by Helen B. Dole with radiant illustrations, many in full color, by William Sharp. The book is the first of a series entitled the Illustrated Junior Library. Others to come, in the same attractive style, will be Andersen's Fairy Tales, Grimm's Fairy Tales, "Hans Brinker" and "Black Beauty."

•

HALF WOLF, by Sewell Peaslee Wright. (Ryerson, $2.35.)

A HUSKY pup, knowing only cruelty from his Indian master, runs wild for a time, like his wolf ancestors, but is befriended and half-tamed by a white girl who has come into the northern country with her father. He is reclaimed by his former master but in the end comes back to his mistress and her friends. The story is lively and told with knowledge of conditions in the wild lands bordering Lake Seul in Northern Quebec. For dog-lovers, young or old, it is particularly interesting.

•

WORRALS GOES EAST, by Captain W. E. Johns. (Musson, $1.25.)

THE remarkable flying girls whose fanciful adventures have occupied Captain Johns for some time here find themselves in Syria in hidden conflict with a German woman spy and in constant danger from some unfriendly Arabs. If you are a young girl with a proper amount of credulity you will enjoy this thriller.

•

STARBUCK VALLEY WINTER, by Frederick L. Haig-Brown. (Collins, $2.50.)

THE author who wrote "Return to the River," in which the life-cycle of the Pacific Coast salmon was ably told, here follows young Don Morgan, sixteen and a bit, into a British Columbia valley where he camps and lives off the wilderness for a whole season. Since the author is himself a practised woodsman, knowing the dangers as well as the rewards of life with raw nature, the story has the "feel" of authenticity and will surely stir the blood of any young person.

•

PANCAKES FOR BREAKFAST, by Grace Paull. (Doubleday, $2.00.)

TWO children go to their uncle's farm, yearning for pancakes. But meal after meal passes without these delectable things, until the first maple syrup comes from the sugar-bush. And *then!* The value of the book is less on the story than on the lively lithographed illustrations by the author. They have both charm and humor.

•

Full Treasury

THE JULIAN WEHR MOTHER GOOSE. (McLeod, $1.49.)

FANTASTIC and humorous illustrations, some in full color plates, of all the play-rhymes that have delighted children for generations past and of many more, less familiar. The book has more than a hundred pages; a treasury not to be overlooked by parents of three to six year olds.

•

WINKY, KING OF THE GARDEN, by Dorothy Childs Hogner. Pictures by Nils Hogner. (Oxford, $1.25.)

IF YOU pretend that a scarecrow can talk comfortably with all the little animals of the garden this tale is excellent. But you must be very young and have a good pretender. The illustrations are merry and well-done.

•

BIG BROTHER AND LITTLE BROTHER, by Marion Mazer Lister, with illustrations by Edna Mazer Rosenberg. (Oxford, $1.50.)

FOR the suppression of jealousy on the part of the little one-only when a baby brother comes along. The pictures are in crayon, some colored, but all lively and humorous.

•

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF TIMOTHY TURNIP, by Victoria. (Oxford, $1.00.)

TO GIVE a vegetable human conversation will strain the imagination of most children who freely accept talking animals. But the pictures are attractive.

•

OLD CON AND PATRICK, by Ruth Sawyer. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

A LITTLE boy full of activity and bounce falls ill of infantile paralysis, and after a long time is able to hobble about on braced legs. He and his grandfather become close comrades and they have two pets, a dog, "Mr. McPherson" and a blue-jay with a withered leg. Through interest in this latter pet the boy becomes a notable ornithologist. Excellent for ten-to-twelvers.

•

THE SEA IS BLUE, by Marie A. Lawson. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

A LAD of a fishing colony in Nantucket has in his spirit the makings of a poet, since he is sensitive and shy, but he comes to self-realization through friendship with a little girl. The English is graceful, but the illustrations in blue and grey have uncommon distinction. Boys or girls will enjoy this.

•

BIGGLES IN THE ORIENT, by Captain W. E. Johns. (Musson, $1.25.)

A BOYS' book by a knowledgeable maker of thrills who imagines a strange and most lethal Japanese weapon that can be concealed even in a wad of chewing-gum. A book of hair-breadth escapes and superhuman gallantry which will enthrall any uncritical youth.

•

A Swiss Story

JANO AND JENI, a Story of the Swiss Alps by Maria Van Vrooman. (McLeod, $1.49.)

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•

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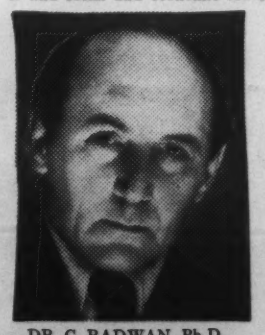

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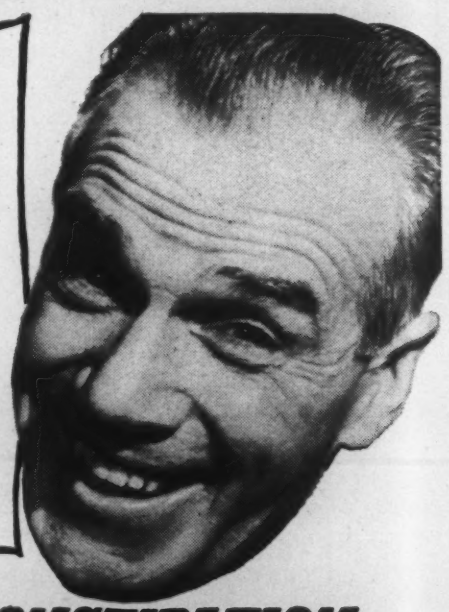

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The author is Director of the Guidance Committee at Oakwood Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and has had the cooperation and advice of confreres in the Maritime Provinces, the Prairies and British Columbia. The book is well-organized and can be recommended to young people as a sane guide.

•

Wilderness Life

THE SILVER STRAIN, by Kathrene Pinkerton. (McLeod, $2.50.)

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The atmosphere of the north is authentic as was to be expected from this author who has lived long in the wilderness and the tale is "a natural" for 'teen-age boys and girls.

•

JUNGLE JOURNEY, by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck; illustrated by Kurt Wieser. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

A RECORD by the wife of a celebrated explorer of an expedition into the jungles of British Guiana. An exciting and worthy book for both boys and girls of twelve and over. The type is large and clear, the illustrations fine, and the information on wild life elaborate and interesting for young and old alike.

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•

Revolutionist

SUN YAT-SEN, by Nina Brown Baker. Illustrated by Jeanyee Wong. (Copp, Clark, $2.75.)

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•

Bold Adventurer

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, the Lad from Lincolnshire, by Ruth Langland Holberg. Illustrated by Ava Lisbeth Morgan. (Oxford, $2.25.)

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This is the story of the man's intelligence and daring.

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THE CHANGELING OF MONTE LUCIO, by Violet Needham. (Collins, $2.25.)

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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Treasure for Youth

TEEN-AGE COMPANION. Edited by Frank Owen. (McLeod, $3.25.)

TWENTY short stories of boy and girl life are here assembled from the magazine fiction of the last few years. The authors are good workmen and aware of the trivial problems that loom large in youthful eyes. Louis Paul's "Making Friends With Verdi" and at least a half-dozen others of the score included are quality-products. All are interesting.

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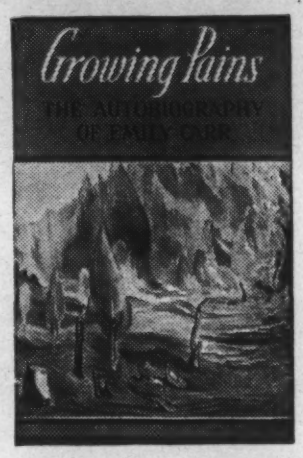

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MUSICAL EVENTS

T.S.O. Gives Brilliant Premières of Russian and English Works

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ALTHOUGH the new outlook and procedures of contemporary composers have long since sufficiently enriched and refreshed audiences to meet most serious opposition, there are still many intelligent and sensitive musicians and listeners who sincerely wonder why modern music must be so different from that of the great masters. If this is music, they ask, what's going to become of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner? They wonder why composers of today cannot continue to write expressive melodies, lovely harmonies and pleasing orchestral sonorities like those of the 19th century. And in the last century, when romantic school composers were struggling to get accepted, there were those who wanted only the old polyphonic classicists.

But music is a growing thing; it cannot be arrested at a 19th century or any other level. It must move on and "modern music" must not be condemned *per se*. Unfortunately there are not a few composers writing music in the "modern" style today whose talent for technical brilliance exceeds their creative gift. But above hundreds of mediocre composers, greats like Stravinsky, Bartok, Hindemith, Prokofiev and Shostakovitch will rise.

At the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's subscription concert last week, with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, a large audience heard two moderns of considerable merit. However, one showed the quality more clearly than the other. Englishman Benjamin Britten's exciting orchestral excerpts from his opera "Peter Grimes" were welcome even to stand-pat listeners who thought they'd never want to leave the fireside of Tschaikowsky. But the Second Symphony of 42-year-old Russian composer Kabalevsky was confusing. *

Kabalevsky's First Symphony was criticized because he had rejected classical symphonic principles and failed to replace them with "new, well thought-out architectural principles." A similar lack of structural planning has marred the second, composed in 1934. Primary and secondary themes in the first movement are not only weak as themes but have no organic contrast. Dissonances appear not as elements of the continuity but as interruptions of a development striving to get under way. Lively moments in the scherzo and the last few bars of the finale do not make up for the skimpy artistic content elsewhere. All this—and yet Sir Ernest and the orchestra gave it most careful attention.

Beer or Sherry

The three orchestral interludes from "Peter Grimes"—"Passacaglia", "Dawn" and "Sunday Morning"—were as vivid and meaningful as the song excerpts we have heard (S.N., Oct. 5). With bold and powerful orchestration Britten has expressed the subtleties and emotional shades of the gloomy Suffolk fisherman Grimes. "Passacaglia," between the scenes in Act II, shows his stubbornness and pride. Here violist Robert Warburton played a superb solo part. It is like a mug of tangy Suffolk beer, while "Dawn", the interlude after the Prologue, is a glass of dry sherry. "Dawn" reflects a tranquil morning, then later through harmonic changes the darkening of the tragedy—with high ethereal strings mounting to a shriek, reinforced wind arpeggios in thirds and sonorous brass. "Sunday Morning" is more wine, a Delius-like piece before Act II.

This fall and winter "P.G." will play in Berlin, Brunswick, Cologne, Hamburg, Hanover, Copenhagen, Brno, Budapest and possibly Milan.

Liszt sang "Das versteht ihr alle nicht" ("This is a mystery to all of you") to the strings opening theme in his familiar Second Concerto in E-flat, and when the interruptions of woodwind and brass in chords came, he said, "Nur ich," in the sense that he alone understood it. But when 43-year-old, short, dark, Puerto Rican Jesus Maria Sanroma, T.S.O. guest artist, played it, those words had only academic interest for listeners who understood. Quite unmysteriously, he played with ease and a colorful resounding tone, the orchestra blending its chords. Perhaps the fire and spontaneity projected the solo instrument too far from the orchestra on some occasions. A little more aggressiveness by the orchestra could have matched it, but this is indeed a minor criticism of an otherwise excellent accompaniment.

New York's Philharmonic will give the world première of Paul Hindemith's new piano concerto in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 22 and Sanroma for whom it was composed will be soloist.

Last week Ottawa also heard a new composition when its Philharmonic Orchestra, under conductor Allard Ridder, played Toronto organist-composer Gerald Bales' lovely "Nocturne", written when he was 18 and first performed by the T.S.O. in 1941.

Romantic Pianist

One of the high points in the season's piano recitals was that by Margaret Parsons in Eaton Auditorium last week. Her Chopin—Prelude in D-flat, Valse Brillante in A-flat, Etude in A-minor—is piano art at a most enchanting level. An exceptional fluidity of style and phrasing marks her as an ace executant of the romantics. But in addition, her Bach—a Saint-Saëns arrangement, a Bach-Cohen Chorale Prelude, Bach-Tausig Toccata and Fugue in D-minor—had the clean-cut expression lines and razor-keen precision of a classicist. Only in the Beethoven Sonata Pathétique did her piano at times—and only seldom—miss the sturdy orchestral implications of the score. Her last group, including a Shostakovitch's Prelude in E-flat minor, Toch's "The Juggler" and Tcherepnine's "Two Bagatelles", were impressive examples of varied tone colors.

Brilliant young Toronto pianist, Marian Grudeff, will be guest artist at the T.S.O. Pop concert on Nov. 22. The principal orchestral work will be Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Music from the land of the heather and haggis is to be played under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan on Nov. 29; guest artist will be American baritone Robert Weede.

Two outstanding events of this week—the recital by talented Montreal pianist Mariette Gauthier and the Parlow String Quartet's concert, first of the Toronto Conservatory's Five O'Clocks — will be reported in our next issue.

*First Canadian performance for the "Peter Grimes" orchestral excerpts; the Kabalevsky number was introduced at a 1944 Prom by André Kostelanetz.

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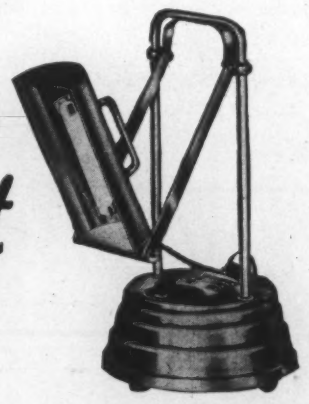

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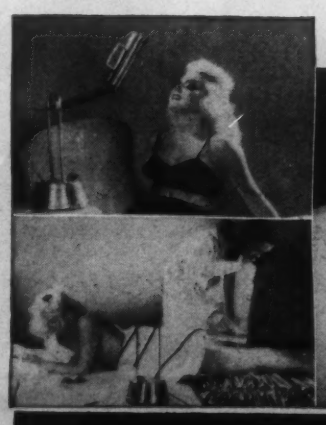

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FILM AND THEATRE

In Spite of Its Story-Resources Hollywood Is Fiction-Starved

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN Hollywood started its career fifty years ago it had the centuries' accumulation of fiction and drama as source-material, a stockpile that looked as though it might last forever. Then the sound-track came along and the Industry was able to start all over from the beginning, using all the old material, with new techniques and faces. Stage successes and fictional best-sellers piled up along the way. The screen discovered the uses of film-biography and the adaptability of headline events. In between times there were the infinite variations of the Westerns. It looked as though the well would never run dry.

Yet, with all its resources, Hollywood is never quite able to live within its income of story material. The cameras grind on inexorably fifty-two weeks out of the year and somehow they have to be fed. Cycles and series run on and on till they finally run themselves into the ground. Old stories have to be used again and again. New stories are bought up, sometimes before they are published and occasionally before they are even written. Then, as often as not, the Industry finds that it has a million dollar personality on its hands, with a million fans clamoring for a glimpse of him, a million dollars' worth of production ready to be put to use, and no story in sight. Then we get a film like "No Leave, No Love."

To make things even tougher for the producer, the story-field is arbitrarily limited by the personality and acting talents of the star. Van Johnson, for instance, can be presented effectively only in boyishly beaming, boyishly baffled roles. At a pinch he can be made to look morose, but the expression doesn't sit easily on his amiable, freckled face. So a series of situations must be conjured up which will allow the star to look boyishly radiant, boyishly baffled, boyishly glum, and radiant again for the final sequence. Then throw in a couple of name bands and a pretty girl singer or swimmer, with a comedian to do all the heavy work and you have a Van Johnson picture.

Tailored for Van

In "No Leave, No Love" the requisite number of situations has been loosely put together to accommodate Van Johnson and his surrounding talent. As was to be expected, the major responsibilities fall on Keenan Wynn, who works away as desperately as a man trying to bail out a leaky boat with his hat. As an effort of salvage Comedian Wynn's performance commands respect. As comedy it's pretty painful.

The one appealing feature of "No Leave, No Love" is Sugar Chile Robinson, the seven-year-old boogie-woogie specialist. Sugar Chile's hands will hardly stretch more than five notes of the octave so he uses his fists on the keys and for special effects, his elbows. His music, even as boogie-woogie, is rudimentary, but the brooding little African face above the keyboard and the flying fists and elbows are wonderful to watch, and touching beyond words.

Director Orson Welles, however much he may enjoy displaying Orson Welles the star, isn't a man to go before the camera without a pretty good story to back him up. "The Stranger" is the latest Orson Welles thriller and it has a sound, tight, quite unlikely but genuinely exciting narrative to offer. The material isn't altogether new. Orson Welles' hero-villain (Orson Welles) is a postwar Nazi who has escaped to America and found a job as a professor of history in an old New England school. Between classes he busies himself with mending a Strasbourg clock in the town belfry and plotting to promote World War III.

He also finds time to marry a judge's pretty daughter (Loretta Young.)

His company manners are wonderfully smooth and caressing, and when he turns up rather late on his wedding night it naturally doesn't occur to his bride that he has been busy in the woods, burying an old Nazi pal whom he had quietly choked that very afternoon. From now on the heroine's position becomes more and more hazardous. If she fails to suspect the cultured gentleman she will walk into any trap he has prepared for her; if she does suspect him he will probably throttle her. In the meantime it falls to Detective Edward G. Robinson to enlighten her sufficiently to put her on guard and then sneak up on her Nazi spouse before he can dispose of her for suspecting him. This calls for some sharp timing and the plot moves along as precisely and momentously as the Strasbourg clock which the Professor has succeeded in getting into working order. Since the clock is the activating part of most of the later drama it seems inevitable — though completely illogical—that in the final sequence Miss Young should climb to almost certain death in the belfry and Mr. Welles should be spitted, not a moment too soon, on the sword of one of the Apostles that he has set to revolving round the clock. The ending of course is ham, but ham on the grandiose scale that Orson Welles favors.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's beautiful production of the Shakespearean drama, and worth seeing at least twice.

SMOKY. Screen version of the Will James novel about the friendship between a man and his horse. With Fred MacMurray and a superb stallion who is a one-horse-opera in himself.

THE DARK MIRROR. Olivia de Havilland as identical twins, one wicked and one virtuous and both as pretty as possible. A good exciting murder mystery.

Robert Weede, American-born Met baritone, guest-artist at the next Pop concert by the T.S.O., Nov. 29.

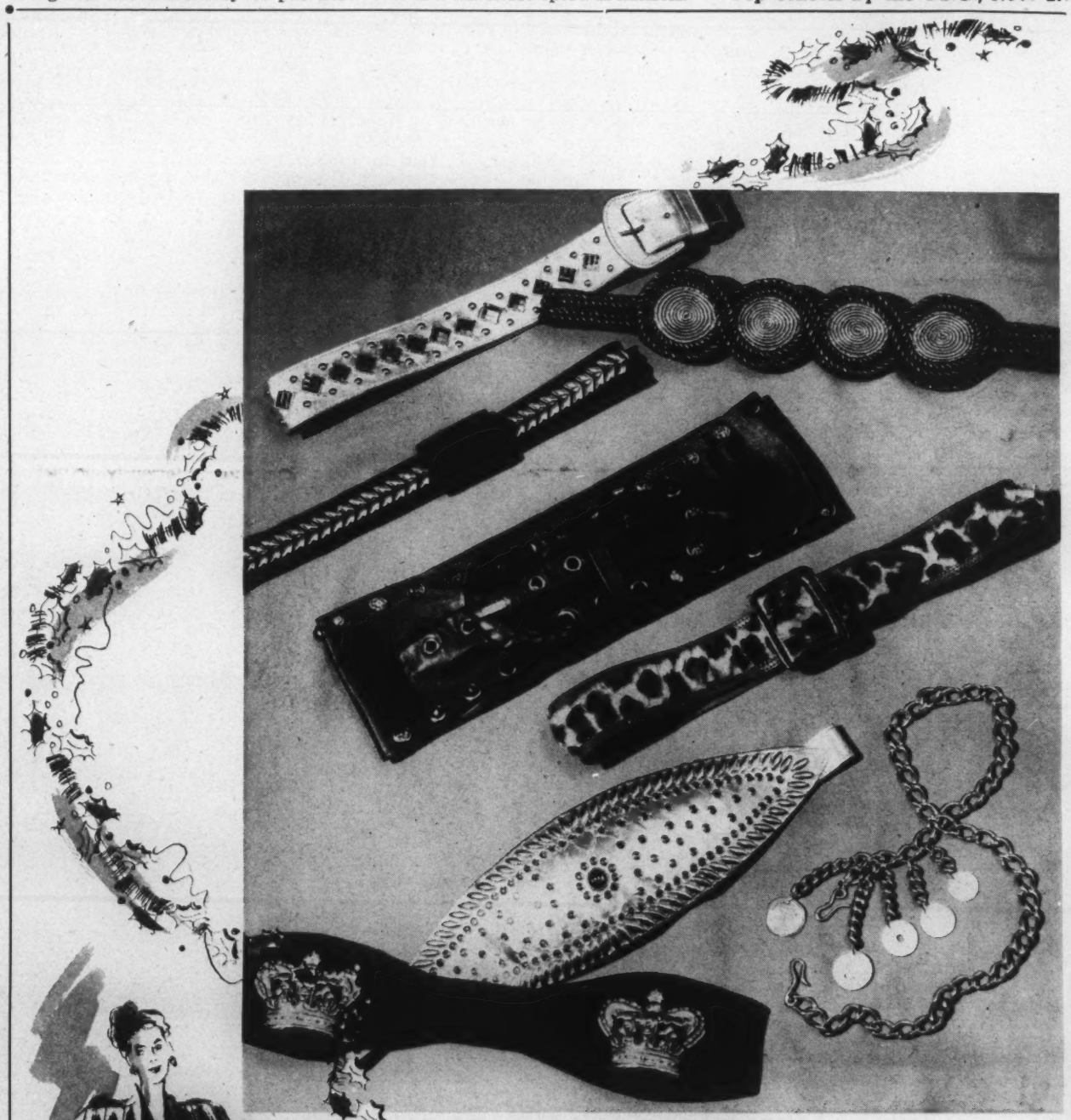
Jane Mallett, distinguished Canadian actress, as Lady Kitty in the New Play Society's production of Maugham's "The Circle" at Royal Ont. Museum Theatre, Nov. 22-23.

Perennial Operetta Still a Favorite

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Student Prince" which is almost as much an institution as Christmas, comes round, like Christmas, once a year. The current offering at the Royal Alexandra was greeted by an enthusiastic audience which must by this time know every line, and certainly every song and chorus by heart. The company was exceptionally lively and well-rehearsed and seemed to take as much pleasure as the audience in the repeated encores of old favorites —"The Drinking Song," "Serenade," and the sentimental theme-song "Deep in My Heart," which still comes off as sweetly as taffy off a spoon.

The role of Prince Karl Franz was played by Frank Hornaday, whose tenor voice, though rather ineffective in speaking parts, was highly acceptable in the vocal numbers. Marian Stevens, an attractive blonde with a vigorous soprano, played Kathie. They were supported by an unusually well-drilled and high-spirited chorus. During the war years the members of the Student Prince chorus tended to look like rather advanced alumni. The present Heidelberg undergraduates look the part and are a pleasure to watch and listen to.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Something Else Has Been Added Traditional "Cries of London"

By MARY GOLDIE

WHEN I first came to London from Canada in 1937, I remember hearing with delight the "Cries of London." The muffin man with his wares on a tray poised delicately on his head, wending his way through a London fog, his handbell warning of his approach; the old rag and bone man shoving his barrow up the fashionable streets of Mayfair, chanting his lilting song; the "any old bottles" man walking through the mews, his call reverberating from the narrow walls. Those were the "Cries of London" in 1937.

Today, in 1946, there is only one "London Cry" . . . "Export, export, export." It is not so cheerful a sound nor one so inclined to rouse happy feelings in the hearer. But it is heard on every side, in the shops, in the streets, in the buses, in the tubes —and not only in London but throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, extending even up into the Scottish hills.

I heard it up in Selkirk this past summer. Selkirk is a little grey, dour village tucked in the side of a hill not far from Edinburgh, with the moors and Scottish downs sweeping to its very doors. I had gone there to visit cousins and in the course of my visit I was taken through their textile mill, of which I had heard so much from my Canadian soldier relatives when they were here during the war. They had all visited Selkirk and now here I was, on a rainy, cold morning in August, ready to be shown what they had all seen before me.

I had not gone far, accompanied by my cousin, before the old cry of "export" reached my ears, even through the din of the machines—a din which surely must drive the workers mad did they not become used to it and perhaps not even hear it. Above the noise, I heard my cousin shouting "this is for export" when I asked him about a particularly attractive piece of cloth which was making its way through the complicated machinery. It was so in every case. All the nicest cloth was for export. Some of it for Canada, some for South Africa, some for Australia but, oh, so little for England and Scotland!

It is not difficult to understand, after going through a textile mill in Scotland or anywhere, why cloth is so expensive to buy—if buy it you can. From the beginning, when it is in the raw wool stage, right through the many processes, I followed it on its way and was amazed and fascinated by what I saw.

All For Export

When I came to the end of the tour and was shown the pattern room where the samples are neatly tied together and piled in a large cupboard, I was more aware than ever before of the meaning of the word "export" for whichever attractive pattern I fingered and picked out as a possible buy for myself, it was always just that one which was down for export. It was the most futile, hopeless, helpless feeling I have ever had to look at all those pieces of beautifully woven material and me with a longing in my heart for a new suit like nothing I have ever known—and then not to be able to buy even if one could.

But I must admit I felt gratified that Britain was sending out such lovely things to other countries to show just what she could do.

I was glad to hear that some of the cloth, not a very large proportion, was to go to Canada and I wished that I could send with each piece, a short description of what the cloth had gone through before it reached its destination. I pictured some one in Montreal or Winnipeg going into a shop and asking for some tweed and I imagined "my" piece showing itself and delighting the purchaser's eye. If only it could have spoken, it would have been able to tell a tale!

I had not, until that day, placed side by side in my mind the words "Tweed" and "tweed". The first had always brought up visions of John Buchan and his books and the sight of that kindly, lean, sweet face on the jacket of books in a Canadian bookshop. I had not connected the River Tweed with the cloth tweed nor realized the significance of the names. But, in the Tweed country and in that tweed village, I suddenly saw things differently.

Moors Of Tweed

Not far from Selkirk, a village entirely devoted to the manufacture of cloth, runs the beautiful river Tweed with its winding ways and its verdant banks, the trees bending over the quiet water. The road beside the river winds like the river itself and at every turn I saw a sight most beautiful to behold.

Here were the meadows in which the sheep, once so plentiful in this part of Scotland and the source of most of the wool used in this industry, pastured and roamed. Away behind, and as far as the eye could see, were the moors and rolling hills, capped, at that time of year, with heather and shining in the sun like a purple carpet laid out to dry. The lights and shades of an indefinite and indeterminate Scottish afternoon's weather made them look more entrancing.

Then into my mind came the word "Tweedsmuir". Of course it could only mean the moors of Tweed—but I hadn't thought of that before. At every turn I saw the country about which John Buchan wrote, in the midst of which he lived and from which he drew his inspiration. I drove into Peebles, his little village where I saw the famous Buchan corner house.

All along the river were the ruins of the Border castles, built to defend the Scottish people against the infamous English and the scenes of so many fierce battles.

A country, this, of romance and beauty, of hardihood and sweetness, of dreams and practicality. A country whose industry came naturally to it, as a result of the sheep roaming the bare hills and green valleys.

Although most of the wool now comes from Australia and some even from the romantic deserts of Africa and Egypt, the industry still thrives and has its being in the very heart of John Buchan's country. Selkirk itself lives for nothing but its mills. The inhabitants of the village either work in the mill or have families working there. The social life of the place centres round the mills. A child is born and becomes a weaver of cloth; a man dies and is buried in the land surrounding his village, land from whence sprung the great industry which now is doing its job in bringing the much needed dollars back to this country.

It was still raining when the car in which I had come wound its way round sharp corners and up steep hills, back towards Edinburgh. The last sight I had was of the mill in the valley, its chimneys belching smoke which denoted that inside the machinery was hard at work making tweed to be sent out over the oceans of the world. I have no doubt that the fragrance of that cloth will somewhere bring to the mind of a buyer the green valleys and heather-clad hills of the Tweed Valley.

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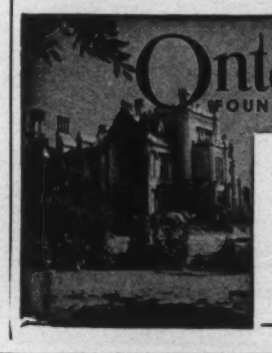

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How to Become Affluent Though a Mere Professor of Economics

By LOUISE STONE

ELLEN was perched on the sill, half in and half out of the open living room window when Marion dropped in for a chat.

"I'll be with you in a minute," Ellen called. She gave the window a final rub, wiped the perspiration from her forehead, and slid her dangling feet to the floor.

"I'm earning so much money these days," she said, "it makes me dizzy."

"Don't tell me Henry is paying you wages," Marion said.

"My goodness, no. Henry couldn't afford that. What I'm doing is earning in reverse. Instead of paying for odd jobs, I'm doing them myself. I figure I'm earning almost as much as Mr. O'Malley."

"Mr. O'Malley?"

"The man who trimmed the bushes," Ellen indicated four thinned shrubs outside the window. "Assisted by his assistant, Mr. O'Malley spent one hour and twenty minutes cutting off branches. Then he rang the front door bell, told me the job was finished, and that would be ten dollars. I paid him. 'At that rate you make good wages, Mr. O'Malley', I said. He stared me in the eye. 'Any day', he said, 'that I can't be makin' thirty dollars, I'll stay in me bed'."

"He sounds," Marion remarked, "like a practical man."

"That's the impression he gives," Ellen said, "in a subtle sort of way. Mr. MacTavish is more open."

"MacTavish?"

"He fixed the furnace. It took three pounds of cement and forty minutes of Mr. MacTavish's and his assistant's time. Mr. MacTavish collected fifteen dollars from me. 'That seems quite a lot of money for forty minutes and three pounds of cement, Mr. MacTavish', I said. 'Weel, a' coorse, ma'am', he said, 'ye're no' payin' fur the time, an' ye're no' payin' fur the cement which, bein' as a'm an honest mon a'll tell ye costs a mere ten cents a pund. Whit ye're payin' fur is', he raised his hand dramatically and pointed above his right ear, 'whit ye're payin' fur, ma'am, is whit a've got above ma ears'."

Professors On Strike

"I wonder what he meant," Marion said.

"I don't know, but I was deeply impressed. When I told Henry, he said some people had more advantages than others, and it wasn't his fault if he was handicapped with a university education. He said he had wanted to quit school when he was sixteen, but he had got no encouragement from his parents. Now it was too late and he'd have to go on and on, earning what little salary he could teaching economics to underprivileged students."

"Why don't university professors go on strike?" Marion asked.

"It's my opinion," Ellen said, "that wage boosting has been educated out of them."

"No ambition?"

"That's what I asked Henry and he said that if ambition were measured in dollars he guessed he hadn't much ambition."

"Sad," Marion murmured.

The Odd Job

"So," Ellen continued, "to even things up, today I fixed a leaky tap, trimmed the branches off our apple tree, cleaned the windows, and changed my mind about buying the expressionist painting I thought I wanted. And when Henry finds I can earn more money in a day than he can in a week perhaps he'll retire on my resources, and do the things he's always wanted to do."

"What things?"

Ellen's eye took on a glint. Flicking the cloth in her hand she swiped at a cloudy corner in the window, then gazed out through the shining glass for a moment. "Doing odd jobs about the house," she said.

Antique white crepe embroidered in gold sequins, combined with a side draped skirt, gives a Grecian air to this dinner dress by Adele Simpson.

JOAN RIGBY

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CONCERNING FOOD

Cook Book Adviser and Guide For the Amateur and the Pro

By JANET MARCH

IF the title of a new book, "You Can Cook If You Can Read," is true the illiteracy rates for the people in charge of food must be high. Probably you can cook if you can be made to read a good cook book such as this one all the way through, but a lot of people who turn out meals pin their faith to a miscellaneous bunch of recipes they have collected hither and yon down the years.

Haven't you met the cook — or are you her in the flesh? — who can make a perfect cheese soufflé, but when it comes to making cakes you might as well gnaw your shoe. Perhaps her pastry is divine — "I was taught by my mother and have no use for books which tell you how to cook" — but she boils her green vegetables till they are fawn colored and vitaminless in spite of all you can say — "I don't know about vitamins but I like my vegetables tender". If you could just make it a hundred per cent performance you would eat much better. Cheese soufflé and apple pie are good, but not every day.

Of course monotony is what is the matter with most cooking. Too often you discover one good dish and use it to death. Even cooks who are all-round performers, and can cook almost anything, do this because they don't stop to think carefully about new dishes or old ones they haven't had lately. Nothing jogs the memory better than sitting down and rustling through a reliable cook book.

Of course, if you are the happy owner of a prize cook who may have a limited but good range of dishes, what do you care about variety. Your plates are washed and you idle in the sitting room in the evening until dinner is announced. What matter if it is meat pie again, you are one of the privileged. The rest of us who spend the before dinner hour rustling round the kitchen can have variety.

However for readers and cooks "You Can Cook If You Can Read" by Muriel and Cortland Fitzsimmons (The Macmillan Company of Canada, $3.00) is a good book to have on the shelf. It is particularly useful for the woman who suddenly finds herself with the problem of cooking, a thing she has never done. It starts off with a list of definitions. Here amongst other mysteries you may learn about braising, basting, scalding and kneading. Too many authors of cook books expect their readers to know a lot of things by intuition, but to an ignorant would-be-cook the terms dredging and poaching may be most mystifying.

Ice Cube Trick

There are some useful hints even for old hands, such as dropping ice cubes into soup from which you wish to skim the fat. "The fat will congeal around them. Lift out the cubes, slip off the hardened fat and return the cubes to the soup until all the fat has been removed."

This useful list is followed by miscellaneous hints which include a few seldom given. Often you are lightheartedly advised not to waste fuel, and, when the oven is on, to cook everything for the whole meal in it. In practice this is usually poor advice unless you own a stove with two ovens, in which case you don't save fuel, as it always turns out that you want to bake the potatoes at 300° and cook a deep apple pie at 500°, so either the potatoes have burned skins or the top of the pie falls into the apples.

In addition to these sections which are aimed at beginners there are some very good tables which any one would be glad to have to consult. One lists the sizes and numbers of cans, and another defines a pinch as a sixteenth of a teaspoon. Still another takes the mystery out of a gill, and converts weights, so much used in England, to cupfuls and spoonfuls. There is a fine vegetable chart which tells the cooking time, and the amount you need to buy, and also how long it will take you to prepare the different varieties. The chapter on seasonings lists the usual herbs with suggestions as to the foods they go with best.

If you have ever wrestled with an oil stove you will appreciate the warning, "When using all types of oil stoves do not allow liquids to boil over. It is bad for the burner and dangerous as it sends a flame several feet into the air. If the flame doesn't start a fire in your kitchen it will make a mess of your pots and pans."

On Time

Most amateur cooks and many old hands have a hard time producing a meal on time, something always happens to delay them, they can't leave steak to lie on the table, or the potatoes aren't done and the beans are, and then there is gravy, that great delayer, when you think you are all set to go. The Fitzsimmons give a chapter to this problem and it is full of good advice. The times allowed to prepare foods may seem long to seasoned cooks but then this is primarily a book for learners and it is encouraging to get a thing done faster than experts think you can.

The authors sound as if they have personally cooked everything about which they write, even to skinning a rabbit which sounded so simple I'm thinking of buying one. The recipes are clear and the directions un-muddled, and all in all you had better own this book.

"The War" Made the Deep South a Land of Fine Cooks and Hosts

By ANN C. B. MILLAR

Florida.

SOUTHERN cooking? Yes'um!

Celebrated southern cooking is the natural outcome of famed southern hospitality, for southerners, both white and black, like good food and want their friends to like it too and to share it with them. With true southern hospitality, big Alberta's shiny black face beamed a welcome as she opened the door to admit me to the home of my friend Alice Dewar. "We're havin' fried chicken," she chuckled, "and I done tole them to

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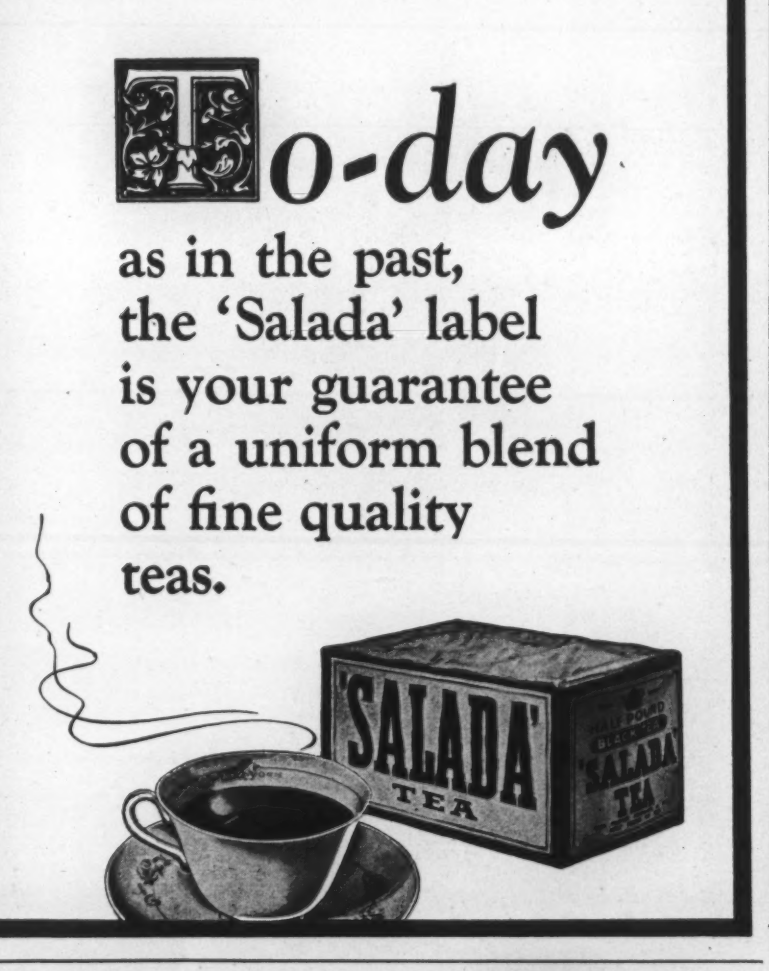

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have you com' t' dinnah. I aim to make a cracker out of you-all yet." (In case you don't know, a "cracker" is a native of Florida.) Her black eyes were beaming with fun and her broad smile disclosed a row of large white teeth full of gold fillings. Alberta is a wonderful cook. Like a true artist she knows how to get results but I defy anyone to get a recipe out of her. Her masterpieces are top drawer secrets and are guarded as zealously as the atomic bomb.

Fried chicken probably stands at the top of the list of favorite southern dishes. Indeed Sunday dinner of fried chicken, rice and hot biscuits is a southern institution. You have only to gaze upon a platter of sizzling golden-brown, slightly crisp fried chicken to know that here is a dish fit for an epicure.

That chicken is one of the most popular dishes in the south is not altogether due to its flavor but is the outcome of dire necessity. In the days of the Civil War, when Sherman marched through Georgia to the sea, the south was as devasted as any European country after Hitler's armies had passed, for the invading armies had to live off the land. But, while the farms were stripped of all produce and cattle, some of the people were able to hide a few chickens. During the terrible reconstruction days, it was these chickens and the eggs they provided, together with corn, fish and vegetables, which constituted most of the food of the people.

Chicken In The Pot

Southerners consider that there are three musts in frying chicken. First, you must have a big deep dish. Second, you must have sufficient fat not only to cover the chicken completely but to allow for evaporation. Third, you must have the fat boiling at 350° before you put in the chicken and keep it at that heat until it is cooked.

Disjoint the bird into four or six pieces. Dip each piece in cold water and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Take a large bowl and rub the inside with a bud of garlic to give a subtle flavor. Put in plenty of flour. Roll the pieces of chicken in the flour, then put them in the boiling fat and cook twenty-five or thirty minutes or until they are a golden brown. Do not overcook or the skin will be tough and the meat dry.

If you want to finish this in real southern style, make milk gravy. Pour off fat except three tablespoons. Add three tablespoons of flour and stir until it browns. Add gradually two cups of milk, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Add giblets chopped very fine and cook for a few minutes longer.

Now for the cooking of the rice. Rice should be soft but not mushy. Every flake should be dry and white and separate like a snowflake of crumbly, hard snow when the thermometer hits 10 below. There are several ways to get this effect but the method which is most likely to be foolproof is to take the required amount of rice, cover it with plenty of slightly salted water and bring it to a boil. Then drain off all the water. Repeat this three or four times until every trace of glaze has been removed. Then once more cover with water, bring to a boil, drain and shake over heat until dry. Serve at once.

Hot Biscuits

Many have mistaken ideas as to southern hot biscuits. I'll never forget my first dinner in a southern home. Mary and Francis were wonderful hosts and were anxious that I should appreciate southern cooking. I saw the maid bring in a big plate of queer-looking little biscuits. They were only about half an inch thick and about the size of a silver dollar. I was embarrassed for Mary for I was sure that the biscuits were a flop. Certainly they looked soggy and flat by Canadian standards.

Francis took one, flipped it open and inserted a good-sized lump of butter, closed it and took a bite. What was my surprise when a satisfied look came to his face and he murmured, "Yum . . yum . . . Anna May certainly knows how to make biscuits." Slowly it dawned on my benighted mind that here were the renowned southern hot biscuits.

Of course there are many other kinds of hot breads and biscuits but these are a favorite. To make these biscuits use about twice the average amount of shortening ordinarily used for baking powder biscuits and reduce the amount of baking powder. The dough is rolled thin and cut with a biscuit cutter. Then two little rounds are put one on top of the other and baked in a hot oven until brown. Piping hot they are delicious.

Of course here in Florida citrus fruits of all kinds are everyday fare for most of the year. Most Floridans consider that Florida oranges are sweeter and more flavorsome than those from California and there is constant rivalry between Texans and Floridans as to the relative merits of their respective grapefruit. By the way, have you ever broiled grapefruit? Cut in half and remove seeds. Run a sharp blade, preferably of a grapefruit knife, inside the rind, separating it from the pulp. Sprinkle with brown sugar, nutmeg and a little cinnamon. Put under broiler and cook until hot and juicy. Garnish with a maraschino cherry for color accent.

There is a second kind of southern cooking which cannot be overlooked for in its own way it has become famous. This is the food of the so-called "poor whites." These are the share-croppers who work a farm or a holding and as rent turn back to the landlord a portion of the harvest. They are the folk who appear in the books of Faulkner and Caldwell and other modern realistic writers about the south.

These people do not know as much about food values and cooking as the colored folk do for the latter have had training as servants in the homes of the well-to-do white people. The white folk on the little farms live on grits, white bacon which Canadians would call salt-pork, vegetables and vegetable greens, corn bread and coffee. This limited diet accounts for the prevalence of rickets and pellagra among these people. But in spite of many attempts to educate them along more healthful lines, the back country folk still choose a mess of greens, brown bread and a big serving of flapjacks with corn syrup.

The southern woman likes to cook. She uses fine materials. She has infinite patience and is willing to devote time and effort to getting results. She derives keen pleasure in watching her family and guests enjoy good food, well cooked and attractively served. Here you probably have the secret of the southern tradition of hospitality and fine food.

KIND TO YOUR BUDGET ...EASY TO MAKE!

Beef Upside-Down Pie

1½ cups flour
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. white pepper
5 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and half water
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef

Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening and mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake in hot oven at 475° F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.

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THE OTHER PAGE

My Car: A Tragic Story

By CHARLES PEAKER

I WAS stalled on a level-crossing, and the Continental Limited was bearing down on me. I fell out of bed in a sweat, and heard a major third, very loud and very flat, shattering the night. My wife and child came tumbling in and we peered from the window. In the farm-yard we could see the car dimly, and I thought I perceived shadowy forms around it. Meanwhile the appalling din went on, and we got an oil-lamp lit while I struggled into a few clothes. Then I dashed out with an electric torch and vaulting the pole which keeps the cattle out of the garden, fell over the young bull who still wanders around innocently with his sisters. We dodged each other and I jumped into the car and jiggled the horn. It stopped at once, and silence was pleased, as Milton said. Then I backed up a bit and turned the thing around facing the old barn, and as I turned the thing gave one more derisive honk. When I reentered the house, after examining the ground in the manner of Lord Peter Wimsey or Hercule Poirot, I had unmistakable proof that the cows had been around the car, and an inference that they had kicked the log with which I had blocked the front wheels. My car had then found itself slipping down to the lake and shouted for help.

Too simple by far! There have been other things. Many of them. Of late the gauges have been acting very strangely—the needle marked "Fuel" gives you the situation in reverse, and the battery appears to be charging when the engine is idle; odder still, the light inside goes on by itself. My own feeling is that the car has developed some form of dementia praecox, nothing organic at all, but simply a refusal to face reality.

IT IS four years since I bought it; I can still recall the words of the the chap who sold it to me. "An incomparable car" he said, and fell back a pace or two to look at it reverently. It seemed to me that its previous owner had been a bit harsh with it, but I said nothing, and after it had been mine for awhile I agreed with him. Of course there were a few childhood ailments, and it has always been feverish, and there was a time last winter when it developed a lingering complaint which no one could diagnose, when I usually left home for work behind the Motor League truck, but that proved to be a ridiculously simple thing called the "distributor". It is much more serious now.

About a month ago, I kissed my wife and looked at my sleeping daughter and swept out of the farmgate for Toronto. Toronto! What a thrill to be in the great maligned city once again. The car was filled with the fragrances of the country, and I noticed early-rising farmers taking their stock to water. Excellent fellows—where would the country be without them? I stepped on the accelerator and swung into the open near Picton doing about fifty-five though the speedometer showed nothing. Just then the car remembered something it had forgotten and sank back in the disheartening manner I have come to know so well. I sat there and watched a few idle farmers sauntering around their fields, and then tried again.

Some miles further along it happened again — twice — and I pulled up at a wayside garage, where the engine performed magnificently. I pressed fifty cents into the honest reluctant hand of the mechanic and shot back on to the highway. Near Trenton I abandoned ship, and rode in with a military man who would have pushed me if he had had any bumpers. From there I set out in a new truck with one of the pleasantest and most inefficient little men I have ever known. After stopping three times we reached the scene and put on the towing chains. He then climbed into the cab and waving cheerily to me he stepped on the starter.

Nothing at all happened for some time, so he got out and looked profoundly at his engine. Then he came and looked at mine and hit it gently in various places with a little hammer. At this point I ceased to find him interesting and left under my own power.

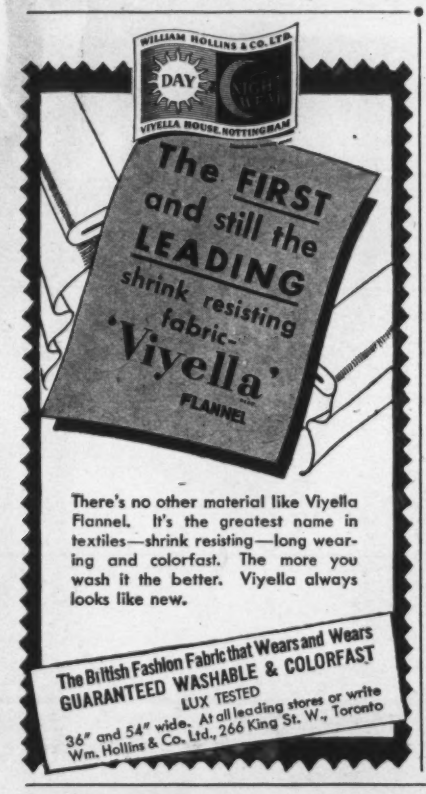
When I arrived I asked the Scotsman who runs the place to put someone on to my case who knew a little more about it than I did. I said "I have *got* to get to Toronto in three hours." They then undid something at the car's throat, and showed me that little food was getting through to the car's stomach. "It's your fuel-pump" they said. I said I knew it was that all along, and went out for some breakfast. When I returned the chap who was doing the operation had just located the offending organ, so I went out and got a haircut and shoe-shine. At the next intermission I long-distanced Toronto, and visited the liquor store. I finally arrived in the city myself around ten p.m., very weary.

ALL week in the city the car kept dying and once the Motor League called for the remains. It had also developed a hacking cough which was particularly distressing in the morning and I decided to have it gone over before returning to the country. I was very lucky this time. I got the manager and the head-mechanic both. I said to them, "I am driving half-way across Ontario tomorrow to meet my wife and child at Belleville." They started the motor and pulled the throttle well out and sat down in the sun for ten minutes while the engine gave a masterly impression of Lindbergh crossing the Atlantic. We then visited various points of interest around the city, and they said that they daren't tamper with a car that acted as well as did mine. However, they drained all the gasoline out of it and threw it away at my instance, and then filled it to the brim with new. Next morning I drove out of the city with a song in my heart and rushed rapidly to Newcastle.

I think it is Newcastle where they have such a fine Community Hall; at any rate we stopped there and looked at it for quite a time, and as I was struggling to tear the enraptured car away a couple of flappers jumped in who wanted to go to Port Hope. They were very chivalrous and stayed with me and eventually we got there. I met a lot of charming fellows at the place where they sell my make of car and they thought it was my carburetor doing it. However, it was obviously in good shape there so I pushed on. We covered fifty miles in an hour and then kind friends towed me for another fifteen and I spent the night in a bare little cabin with no towels, while a rural mechanic baked the fuel-pump coup-

I stopped and they put a new fan-belt on.

Still in fairly good humor I stopped at the next town and had a good lunch. When I came out I sat in the car awhile ruminating on the extraordinary series of accidents I had experienced. I had come to the place where I was comparing myself to the pious Aeneas when I became aware of a powerful smell of gasoline. I wearily got out again (I am



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always getting out of that car) and saw a hideous pool of it in the gutter. There were other cars there but I knew it couldn't be any one but mine; sure enough there was a fine stream spraying on to the road. I drove into the Trudeau Garage and said, "I *must* see my wife and child in Belleville soon." I did, when they had patched up the tank, which had rusted through in two places. Since then the horn has blown once more at 4 a.m. and I believe I am in need of a new diaphragm.

I have written this article under the impression that there must be a lot of poor fellows in the same predicament as I am. I doubt if any can point to a more showy record than mine, and I have suppressed a few intimate details. Would it not be an excellent thing if mechanics held an annual clinic in the Maple Leaf Gardens where a thousand experts could come and vie with each other on spectacular wrecks like mine? I would know most of them, by the way. Meanwhile I may get a new one myself but where is the man who will buy this one when I am compelled by my conscience to tell him its history?

Mr. Forbee and the Stump Ranchers

By M. D. KENDELL

MR. FORBEE was leaning against the deck-rail, idly looking for whales. Mrs. Forbee had tired of green islands and an endless horizon of mountain tops and was reduced to reading "Help Wanted—Male" in the yesterday's paper.

"Boat!" announced Mr. Forbee. "Port!"

This was an accomplishment for him. Ever since Mr. Forbee had come aboard for the cruise, he had experienced difficulty in remembering nautical left and right. Finally he had worked out a memory course for himself, a series of mental pictures. . . *"I see two wine glasses . . . I am right-handed . . . I pick the sherry glass first . . . S is for sherry and S is for starboard . . . then the port glass is in my left hand and—well, port's port . . . that's left . . ."*

"Where?" asked his wife. She lifted the binoculars from her lap and gazed seaward and said, "I can't see anything."

Mr. Forbee took the glasses. "You've got to twist this gadget," he said, spreading his legs apart and bracing himself. He twisted some more.

"Small craft!" he reported. "Crew of two . . . man an' woman. Bless me! They've just shipped a wave. Fools to be out in that thing in this sea. Must be tourists."

Mrs. Forbee reached for the glasses, screwed up her face and pretended to have a clear vision. "I think they're Indians," she disagreed and returned to her paper.

The Forbees decided to break their voyage at the next port-of-call. The coastal waters had been less like a mill-pond than they had expected and a night at a hotel would be a welcome change from the *chop-chop* that made their cabin a sort of uncomfortable rocking chair.

The next morning they explored the town and found that all roads, or rather the one road, led to the dock. Here in the presence of all sorts and conditions of craft both of them felt more sailorish again. The fishing boats, the tugs, the scows and the floating junk piles that ply the coast fascinated Mr. Forbee. His wife was definitely envious of the two American yachts that were anchored offshore.

"Look!"

Mr. Forbee pointed at a ten-footer that was tied-up to the shore-side of the dock. "That's the one we saw yesterday afternoon. They must have made it all right."

Mrs. Forbee looked dutifully but couldn't see anything to be excited about. She would have called it a row-boat, if there hadn't been a tiny engine stuck in the middle.

She sniffed. "It looks like a travelling store to me," she said. "It's got enough stuff in it."

"Gear!" corrected her husband, but his wife had caught sight of activity on one of the yachts and had moved away.

THEN a young couple, in slacks and berry-brown, came up with arms full of provisions. They proceeded to transfer them to their already crowded craft. The girl was pretty and Mr. Forbee felt a surge of fatherly interest—much too pretty to be wandering around the Pacific in a cockle-shell."

"Going far?" he enquired.

The young man looked up and grinned. "Don't know, Sir! Likely we'll explore Cortes." He waved an arm in the direction of the island. "That's what my mate says," and he smiled at the girl.

"On a vacation?" asked Mr. Forbee.

The two of them looked at each other and smiled. "No! We're looking for our home," said the girl.

"Bless me!" ejaculated Mr. Forbee. "Where is it?"

"Don't know, Sir!" replied the young man. "We're still hunting. I chucked up my job in Vancouver. We sold everything and bought this outfit. Here you see our worldly goods."

"But what are you going to do?" gasped Mr. Forbee.

"We're tired of the city," the girl explained. "We've planned this for ever so long, but just got round to it. We're going to be stump ranchers."

"Bless me!" said Mr. Forbee again. "Stump ranchers! What's that?"

"We're going to find our own place up here," explained the young man. We'll live in our tent this summer and I'll get a job in a cannery or logging. Then this winter we'll build our own place and we'll clear the land as we go along."

Mr. Forbee could only think of the question that he had asked many a young man who had sought for a position on his staff. "Have you any experience?"

The young man chuckled. "Not much, but we'll soon have."

"But — but what do your people say?"

The young man chuckled again. "Her grandparents came out from England in 1883 and the rail was only laid to Swift Current, so they drove an ox team from there to Southern Alberta. My dad was twice around the world before he was seventeen. They couldn't say much."

Mr. Forbee suddenly felt very old inside and as if he had just realized he had lost something he could never, never find again. Then he asked a question that he immediately wished he hadn't.

"Aren't you scared sometimes?" he asked the girl who was now seated among her material possessions. "I watched you when that wave hit your boat yesterday."

The girl nodded. "Sometimes," she confessed. "Then—" she reached down and hauled out a half-finished blue something-or-other which Mr. Forbee as father and grandfather instantly recognized, "then I just sit still, shut my eyes and knit."

The young man was tinkering with the engine. "Would you cast off our line, Sir?" he asked.

Mr. Forbee bustled to do it. The engine coughed into activity and the ship V'd its way seaward. He waved and they waved back.

"Mother!" said Mr. Forbee. "Moth — oh — there you are! Those kids left everything—cut adrift. They're going to make a home up here when they can find the right spot. They're going to be — er — er stump ranchers. Who says there's no romance left in Canada?"

Mrs. Forbee was watching a smart power boat cutting across the harbour from one of the yachts. The ten-footer was rocking in the swells. "Romance?" she said, thinking how white and smart the uniforms were, "Why they didn't even have a name on their boat!"

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I. T. O. Powerless If It Has "Escape Clause"

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Preliminary International Trade Organization talks in London have been subject to so many contradictory reports that it is difficult to gather what advance, if any, has been made, although the prospect, says Mr. Marston, is not particularly bright. Most countries are absorbed with the problem of "the next depression", but all have different views as to how to avoid it.

It seems probable that I.T.O. will be formed with an escape clause, which will, of course, mean that it will be practically useless.

London.

REPORTS of the progress of the Preparatory Committee which is trying to formulate in London the basis for an International Trade Organization are conflicting.

Optimism did not run very high at the start. The preliminary meetings of the Empire delegates had revealed no unified policy; there were some forthright exchanges in the opening talks of the Committee itself; and the obvious possibilities that Britain and the U.S. would follow opposite lines did not make a very promising background.

In due course, however, it was reported, unofficially, that the talks were achieving solid results, with the Americans showing unexpected willingness to compromise on the tariff question and on the right of underdeveloped countries to exercise some discrimination in matters of trade, so long as they did not apply restrictionism in a purely nationalistic sense.

Then, coinciding with the publication of the British Government's memorandum on full employment policy, rumors emerged that the British and U.S. delegations had reached virtual deadlock on the relative importance of free trade and full employment.

It will be some time before these contradictory reports can be put in their proper perspective; but it may as well be admitted in advance that the prospects are not particularly bright. Even tariff adjustment and the developing countries' understandable insistence that they retain some freedom to shape their economic structure are in a sense secondary issues.

They can both be fitted into a general plan for freeing trade, without altering its essential principle; though, obviously, something more will be required of the United States than the offer of large proportional reductions of tariff rates which leave them still high enough to prohibit the entry of many goods. But between the general precept of free trade and the general precept of planning there is a gap which it may be beyond the power of compromise to bridge.

All those countries whose economic life is either not consciously planned at all (if there is such a country now) or only loosely controlled are absorbed in the problem of "the next depression". There are fatalists who believe that a slump is inevitable, others who believe that it will happen only if no positive measures are taken to prevent it.

Public opinion polls show that a larger proportion of the American than of the British public believes that a slump will happen, while in Britain there is a body of opinion—not, however, preponderant—which holds that it can be avoided. Both the British and the U.S. Governments are obviously very concerned about the possibilities, but they have completely different ideas as to the manner of dealing with the threat.

Every move of the American Administration in recent months has been away from controls, and the mid-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Trade Competition Ahead

By P. M. RICHARDS

THIS column has often pointed out, when socialistic planners have seemed to be saying that we have only to legislate for social improvements to bring them into being, that no less than one-third of Canada's national income, averaging the period between the two world wars, was derived from trading with foreign countries, who bought purely on the basis of value, and that we are putting the cart before the horse when we commit ourselves to maintain higher standards of national living before assuring ourselves of the means with which to do it.

If those foreign markets will not, or cannot, buy our products in future in even greater volume than they did in the years before 1939, we shall have to scale down our social security plans or make over our economy in some way that is not now apparent. Nature gave us a large surplus of certain raw materials and a shortage of others; we must have markets for our exports to be able to pay for essential imports. The fact that we have had those markets in the past doesn't mean that we can count on them in future. Times have changed. And how!

At present we have a very large export business, down substantially from the highly abnormal volume of 1945 but still much above the average for the five years immediately preceding the last war. But this business is being done largely on credit. That is, we ourselves are financing much of this export volume. Most of the importing countries have been impoverished by the war; they know they will have to scratch for a living for many years to come; they will buy from us no more and no longer than they must.

Soon, Export Competition

What will happen to our trade when they are able to produce a much larger part of their own requirements, and, further, when they are eagerly looking for export markets themselves? In recent years we have had assured markets for all we could produce; soon we shall be facing vigorous competition by peoples whose aim is definitely not that of doing the least work for the most money, as ours seems to be at present. How shall we fare then?

Behind these questions, there are the barriers to trade expansion constituted by multitudinous discriminations and restrictions on international trading. As the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the other day: "World commerce has never recovered, except to a very limited extent, from the demoralizing decline that set in sixteen or seventeen years ago. That decline was preceded and accompanied by a dense growth of trade restrictions of which the business world has never since been able to rid itself. Some progress toward putting trade back on the upward path had been made before the war, but only in a pitiably small way. Total world trade, in terms of U.S. dollars, amounted to only 28 billion dollars in 1938 as compared with 69 billion in 1929. The pre-war effort to make greater recovery suffered from a woeful failure on the part of the trading countries to get together and to make an all-out, concerted attempt to put world trade back on its feet. Then the war came on, and international commerce received the most formidable system of trade control and restriction that the modern world has ever seen." However, said Mr. MacKinnon, the major trading nations were now getting together in London in a sincere and carefully planned attempt to do something commensurate with the needs.

Trade Conference Troubles

But reports from London indicate that this preliminary meeting of the proposed International Trade Organization has run into difficulties. The delegates of the various countries are unanimous in their devotion to the high principle of eliminating obstacles to world trade expansion, except where the interests of their own countries appear to them likely to be adversely affected by proposals advanced. The delegates sincerely want to get rid of the worst restrictions with which the nations strangled each other's trade in the 1930's, but each delegation wants to do it in a way that protects the interests of the country it represents.

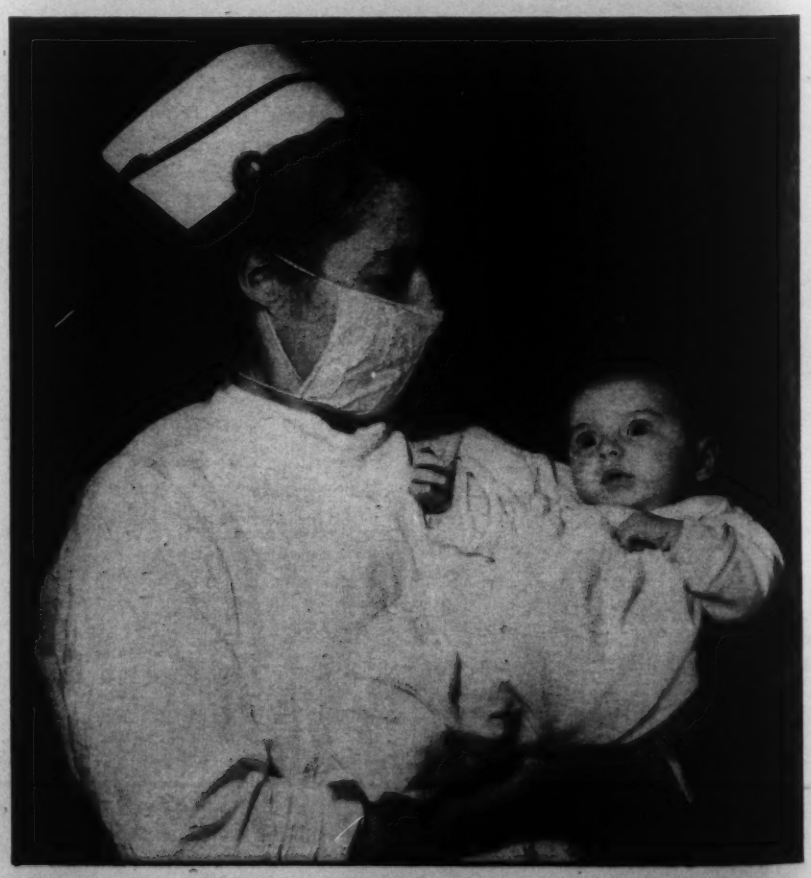
The British, committed to a full-employment policy for their own planned economy, flatly oppose the U.S. view that abandonment of Empire preferences, tariffs and other obstacles should be the first principle in establishing the new trade relations. The British and other delegations fear that a business slump in the U.S. may dry up their markets in that country, depriving them of precious dollars wherewith to buy food, raw materials, machinery and other equipment to bolster their war-weakened economies. The conference has had to spend much of its time dealing with proposed exceptions to the general rules designed to fit the particular circumstances of particular countries. This was no doubt inevitable, but it is not encouraging.

The prospect is that in two or three years, perhaps less, we shall run into a world trade situation enormously less favorable than that which exists now. In place of eager buyers for virtually everything we can produce, we shall face keen competition. War-devastated countries now buying our manufactured goods will, presumably, again be producing for themselves, some with manufacturing capacities considerably greater than in pre-war days. If we are to keep our own more numerous factories busy, it is certain that we shall have to produce as efficiently and economically as possible. The levels of taxes and wages will do much to determine the result.

It Costs $1,003.75 to Treat a T.B. Patient for a Year

In 1903 a Danish postman conceived the idea of special Christmas stamps to aid sick children. The movement grew; by 1907 it had spread to U.S. and a year later to Canada; today Christmas Seals fight tuberculosis in 45 countries. But although death rate in Canada is lowest on record, 5,000 Canadians died of T.B. last year, and 15,000 contracted it. Christmas Seals help finance free X-rays. Above, two young people who were found to have tuberculosis undergoing treatment at Muskoka . . .

. . . Hospital in Gravenhurst; also there, Vince Robins, had not expected to be weaving cushion covers on return from five years' service overseas.



T.B. is not hereditary. This three-months-old baby of a patient in Weston Sanatorium was removed to a germ-free cubicle as soon as she was born.

(*Continued from Page 34*)

term elections are hardly likely to alter that course. Such controlling machinery as existed during the war is falling into disuse, and without a sharp reversal of policy it would soon be impossible to apply any scheme for full employment even if such were adopted. The Americans are evidently not interested, however, in the idea of maintaining business activity by compensating public expenditure, adjustable taxation, direction of investment, expansionist credit policies, and the like. They believe that if the world's markets are thrown open to U.S. trade their power to compete will ensure a reasonable offtake of the products of their industrial machine, even if the home market falls badly.

Trouble for Britain

The British Government seems to have very much the same idea—that U.S. exporters will benefit all along the line from the freeing of trade. Obviously, that would be no solution to Britain's problem: it would greatly aggravate existing difficulties, or create difficulties if none existed. The United States is the country most likely to suffer a recession of her internal economy, and the idea that, as in previous depressions, she may export her unemployment is widespread here.

British policy suffers from a serious defect: it knows what it wants but has not the courage to take it. It wants to avoid a depression; but it dare not throw the world's trade open to unfettered competition, or sacrifice the principles of competitive trading in the interests of a planned economy. It wants "free enterprise", with certain safeguards; knowing that the safeguards are no protection against a U.S. slump. Full employment in itself is no guarantee that an economic system is organized for the maximum benefit of the people: what matters is that they be employed at the highest practicable standard of living. Restrictions on trade, as such, lower the standard of living.

But the political reputation of the British Government depends on its success in avoiding unemployment; and unless it feels confident—which it most assuredly does not—of British industry's power to compete with the industrial might of the U.S. it is unwilling to accept free trade policies without the safeguards of full employment policies.

Britain is deeply committed to the semi-official economic alliance with the United States, and it is possible that she will take a chance and accept —however unwillingly—U.S. terms. There could, however, be no illusions about such a course: it would mean, inevitably, the exportation of the U.S. slump to Britain.

It seems more probable that I.T.O. will be formed with an escape clause, releasing any signatory from its terms if any other fails to maintain full employment in its territory. In which case I.T.O. will have virtually no meaning.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Outlook for Cochenour Willans Said Best in its History

By JOHN M. GRANT

COCHENOUR Willans Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, has produced almost $6,000,000 to date, of which 98% came from above the 375-foot level, and W. M. Cochenour, president, in the annual report informs shareholders that the present outlook at the mine is better than in any previous period of the company's existence. The major ore zones of the upper levels have every indication that they will produce as much in the future as they have in the past, W. P. Mackle, manager, states and he reports lower level developments as excellent and equal to any level of the mine at the same stage of development. The first results of the new surface drilling program has been the locating of a very large potential tonnage of high grade ore some thousand to twelve hundred feet northeast of the No. 1 shaft, in a relatively unexplored area above the 150-foot horizon.

•

The production of Cochenour Willans for the four months ending September 30, 1946, was $299,636 and a net profit of approximately $37,320 was shown. The company milled 15,744 tons in the months of July, August and September, the largest tonnage in any quarter since production commenced seven years ago, and is currently milling an average of about 175 tons a day. The labor situation, while not yet wholly satisfactory, took a definite turn for the better in October. W. P. Mackle points out that a tonnage rate of 300 tons would work no hardship on the mine and that future earnings are entirely governed by the labor situation. In the fiscal year ending May 31, 1946, the emphasis was on development and due largely to the serious labor shortage and the substantially increased development a net loss of $265,416 was recorded. Output for the 12 months was $542,484 as against $671,564 in the preceding period. The sum of $295,313 was expended on development. Net working capital at the end of May was $629,680 as compared with $802,973 at the close of the previous year.

With installation of a furnace to roast the company's concentrates it is estimated there will be a saving of at least $1.25 per ton milled. The economical recovery of the gold from the Cochenour Willans ore has always been a difficult problem. The refractory nature of the ore has slowly but steadily become worse, especially with the bulk of the mill feed coming from the 375-foot level and below. At present some 40% of the total gold value of the ore is recovered in the flotation concentrate and with increased grade of concentrate shipped to Tacoma, Washington, all charges have increased. The marketing charges involved in the shipping of the concentrates amounts to an average of $1.70 per ton of ore milled, a heavy tax on the profits as compared to a normal gold ore. The new unit is expected to commence operation this month and total cost will not exceed $30,000.

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A program to boost production to 3,000,000 tons a year has been commenced by Steep Rock Iron Mines, which currently is mining high quality iron ore at a rate approximating 1,000,000 tons a year. The "A" ore body is being drilled and churn drilled preliminary to the proposed expansion. To put the "A" ore body in shape for mining, along with assembling necessary equipment and arranging for the movement of the ore, will take some time, possibly two years or longer. Meanwhile, it is believed production will continue at about the million-ton figure already reached on the "B" ore body. When the 1946 season ends, it is expected that 1,000,000 tons of ore, or very close to that figure, will have been mined this year. From 100 to 150 ore cars, each carrying 50 tons, are said to be arriving at Port Arthur from the mine daily.

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The first settlement in the 132-day old strike at British Columbia gold mines has been effected at Hedley Mascot Gold Mines. Negotiations are reported in progress in the strikes

(*Continued on Page 39*)

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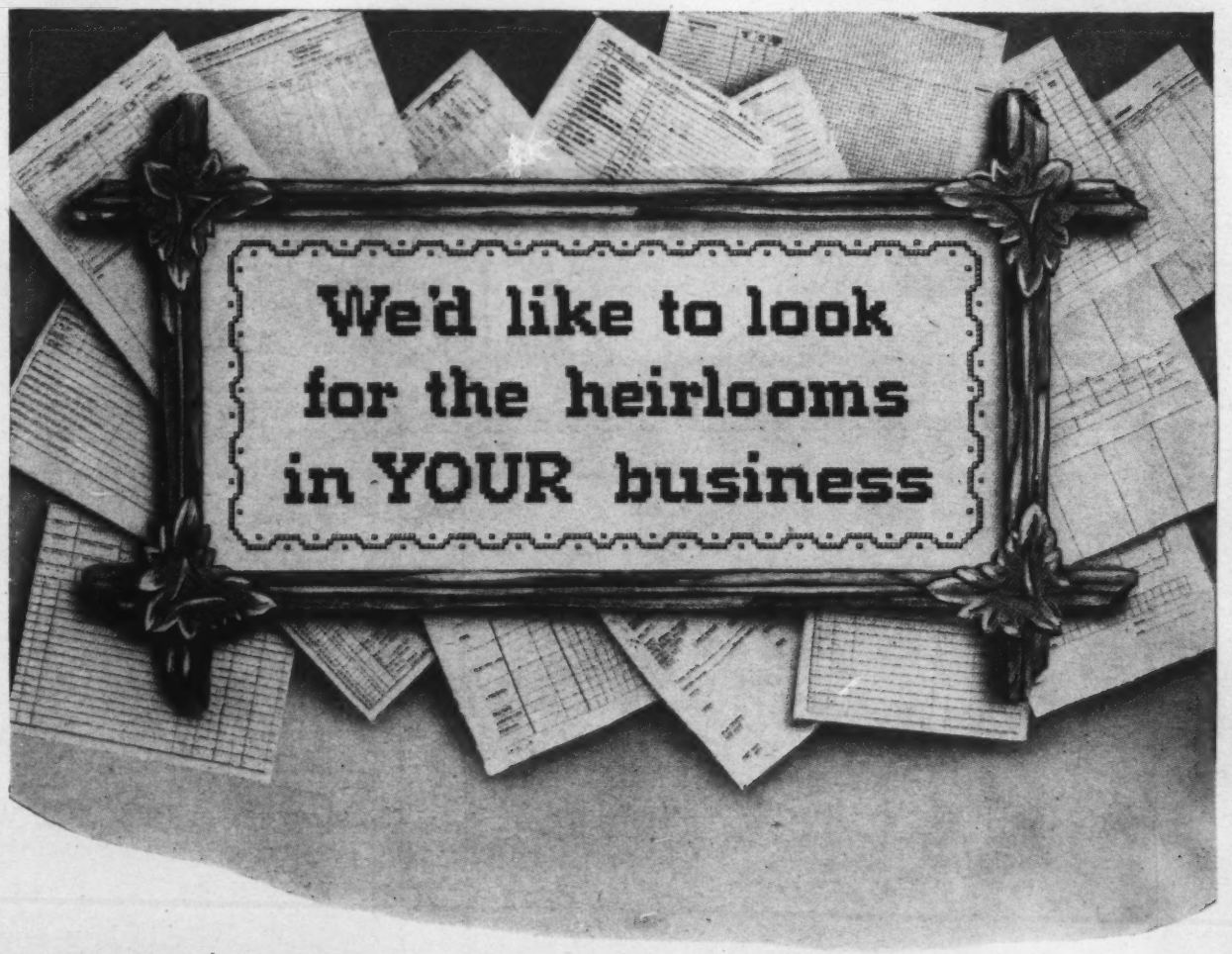

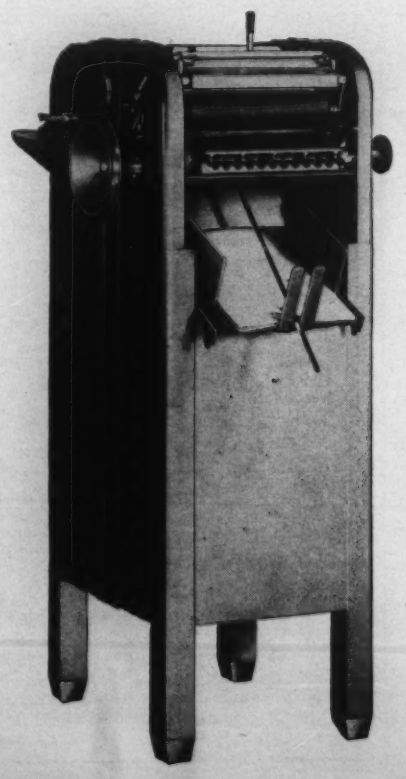

THE heirlooms in business are the multitude of forms and methods which originated in the dim past. They continue to be used today because no one has taken on the job of determining whether they should be revised, or eliminated entirely.

Forms and methods become habits — and habits are hard to change. Another reason for business heirlooms is that we sometimes get too close to our own routine to get an all-over picture. We fail to discern the many places where the paperwork of one department can be dovetailed with that of other departments to avoid repetitive work, and save time and effort.

A Multigraph man can help you clean out heirlooms because he is trained to look at your problems objectively. He has had the advantage of studying the paperwork systems of many different businesses. He knows where and how new Multigraph machines and reproducing masters can help you most.

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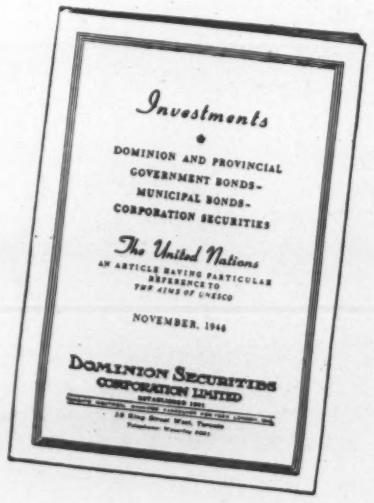


OUR monthly booklet, "Investments", contains a wide list of government, municipal and corporation securities.

Copies available upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. F. W., Regina, Sask.—Little change from 1945 is expected in earnings of CANADA MALTING CO., LTD., for the year ending Dec. 31. For the first 10 months sales were on par with the volume recorded in the similar period of last year. The company's plants continue to operate at capacity and the year's results, it is reported, will be equal to the record volume of 1945. Quality of the barley crop this year has not been up to standard and operating costs have been moderately higher. Demand for malt is as strong as ever and far exceeds the available supply.

G. R. J., Drummondville, Que.—Yes, LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD CORP. is actively pushing construction, along with underground development, so that production can be attained early in the new year. Pierre Beauchemin, president of the company, states that all programs of development and construction coincide with schedules which call for mill completion in January, 1947. Mr. Beauchemin also points out that ore development in point of tonnage and grade has shown, to date, material improvement over expectations created by drilling from surface. It was only about a year ago that shaft sinking commenced and already important ore disclosures have been made on the first three levels established. There is reported indicated sufficient ore to keep the 600-ton milling plant supplied for at least one year and only a small part of the drill-indicated ore zones has been opened underground. The shaft reached a depth of 635 feet in October. The fourth level will be established at 675 feet and sinking completed at the 750-foot elevation.

F. R. C., Campbellford, Ont.—HAYES STEEL PRODUCTS LTD., has reported for the year ended July 31, 1946, a net profit of $108,743, or $1.21 a common share, compared with $132,530, or $1.47 in the previous year. Balance sheet figures show net working capital of $1,400,450 compared with $1,598,027 a year ago, current assets being $1,900,465.

A. W. D., Kingston, Ont. — In the opinion of the management of ELDER MINES, located in Duprat and Beauchastel townships, northwestern Quebec, underground work to date has been indicative of a major operation well in excess of former beliefs. Underground development of the main or No. 1 vein commenced early in September and about a month later A. H. Honsberger, manager, reported that in general, from the limited amount of development then completed on the No. 1 vein, results of diamond drilling as to

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as;

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

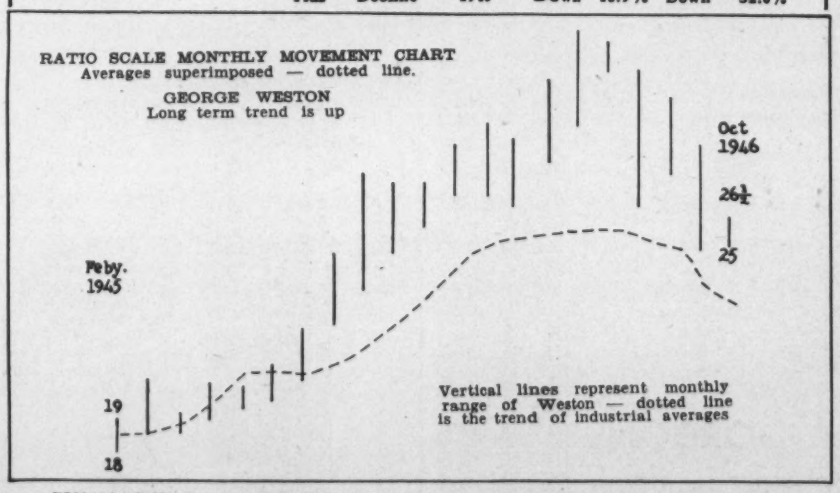
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

GEORGE WESTON, LTD.

				Averages	Westons
PRICE 31 Oct. 46	— $ 25.75				
YIELD	— 3.1%				
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 142	Last 1 month		Down 1.7%	Down .9%
GROUP	— "B"	Last 12 months		Up 7.1%	Down 4.2%
FACTORS	— Neutral-Plus	Range 1942-1946		Up 160.0%	Up 286.8%
		Decline 1946		Down 18.9%	Down 32.0%



SUMMARY: George Weston, Ltd. is a rather good example of a stock in the Speculative Investment Group. The long trend term is up, while the normal fluctuations exceed those of the Averages. On this account the stock offers attraction to the patient long term holder and also to the trader.

Stocks of this class frequently sell on a low yield basis and Weston is no exception. There are other stocks available at the present time that will provide better income but buyers of common stocks are not always wise in choosing present income rather than eventual profits.

The long term trend of the Investment Index is up 10 points in the past year. This is not a large advance but it lends confidence in suggesting that Weston will be a profitable stock to purchase when investors believe the Averages are in a buying range.

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BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of FIFTEEN CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ended 31st October, 1946, payable on and after THURSDAY, the SECOND of JANUARY, 1947, to shareholders of record at close of business on 30th NOVEMBER, 1946.

By order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th November, 1946.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 39

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds, on Saturday, December 28th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, November 28th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 15, 1946.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 29

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds January 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 15th, 1946.

grade appear to have been conservative. This, he said, must be explained only by the surprising amount of visible gold so far encountered in actual drifting and which was not in evidence in the drill care. Lateral work is proceeding on the 200, 400 and 600-foot levels. Development on the bottom level has indicated higher values and greater widths than anticipated. In checking a flat hole drilled from the station, slashing has shown a true width of 20 feet grading $8.75. This is the first slashing in the ore since drifting commenced and indicates the possibility that stoping widths will be much greater than were previously calculated. So far on this level, less than 150 feet of drifting has been done. The average channel sample (cut grade) for the 400-foot level is in excess of $8.75 across drift width of eight feet and for a length of 500 feet. Full width has not yet been determined. Approximately 125 tons daily are being shipped to the Noranda smelter. As to whether or not you should add to your present holdings is something I am unable to advise, but the above comments may be of assistance to you in deciding.

M.J.T., North Bay, Ont.—Yes, DOMINION ELECTROHOME INDUSTRIES LTD. is proceeding with its expansion program at its plant at Kitchener, Ont. Early in 1947 it is planned to include washing machines and ironers in the wide range of products manufactured by the company. Orders presently on the books will keep the factory operating at 70 per cent of capacity to the end of the fiscal quarter of 1947 and as the supply situation improves, these bookings, which are on a restricted basis, can be improved. Earnings for the year ended April 30 were reported at $28,269, equal to 28¼c a share.

A. F. G., Sydney, N.S.—Yes, with a view to resumption of exploration on its property of 23 claims in McGarry township, Larder Lake area, LARDER "U" ISLAND MINES recently increased its authorized capitalization from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares. I understand finances for this work are being arranged through an underwriting agreement. The property ties onto the south of Amalgamated Larder and Sheldon Larder. The company expects to have four drills in operation from the ice of Larder Lake by mid-winter. Further drilling has been recommended to the northeast and southwest of holes Nos. 17 and 20 which returned the most important results to date. Hole No. 17 had assays of $6.30 across 2.8 feet, $5.25 across 3.3 feet, as well as other lesser values. Larder "U" holds other groups of claims, one in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and is negotiating for a block of claims in the Lightning River area. If these claims are obtained, it is proposed to carry on exploration work as quickly as possible.

B.F.C., Montreal, Que. — A program of expansion is under way at the Spencer plant of BEATTY BROS. at Penetanguishene, and when the three buildings now under construction are completed and equipped the present capacity will be doubled. The enamelling plant is being enlarged, and an additional 200-k.w. furnace for vitreous enamelling will be installed. Latest type of machinery for casting, welding, etc., is on order for the new mill room. Demand for merchandise is very strong. Sales and profits, before taxes, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 1, ran about 10 per cent ahead of the preceding fiscal year.

J.L.T., Sherbrooke, Que.—The information given you that ASTORIA-QUEBEC MINES has temporarily ceased development work on its Rouyn township property is correct. I understand this step was taken on the recommendation of the company's engineers and this suggestion confirmed by an independent report made by consulting engineers and a consulting geologist. Since the change in the directorate a drilling campaign has been carried out both underground and from surface. It is stated that despite many encouraging assays the average gold content of the ore bodies was not sufficiently high to justify further development, especially in view of the reduction in the price of gold due to dollar parity. The company has acquired a substantial interest in the Klondyke-Destor Mines and is carrying out diamond drilling. A group of claims are also held in Louvicourt township. The authorized capitalization is all issued but the company is reported to have sufficient funds for exploration and development of the Klondyke-Destor Mines as well as the Louvicourt group of claims.

H.S.B., Outremont, Que. — Yes, CANADIAN CELANESE LTD. will call for redemption on Dec. 31, 1946, all of the outstanding no par income funding rights at $25 per right, together with interest of $1 per right in respect of the year 1946. As of Dec. 31, 1945, there were 59,202 rights outstanding of an authorized issue of 90,000 rights. The income funding rights were issued under a plan in 1934 to provide for cancellation of arrears of preferred dividends prior to 1934. The rights were issued on the basis of one right for each preferred share.

D.P.J., Liverpool, N.S.—There will be no refunding issue made by BLUE RIBBON CORP., LTD., in connection with the calling for redemption on Dec. 16, 1946, of the outstanding principal amount of $700,000 of first mortgage bonds of the company. The funds for the redemption of the bonds are being provided from the company's resources, which were recently enhanced by the sale of its subsidiary, Willard's Chocolates, Limited, to Canadian Food Products, Limited. The purchase price of Willard's Chocolates was approximately $1,052,000 and Canadian Food Products acquired all the outstanding common and over 96 per cent of the outstanding preference shares. Before this transaction, Blue Ribbon had a net working capital of $1,574,036 at June 30, 1946, with current assets including cash of $200,155 and Dominion of Canada bonds of $81,200.

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Canadian Food Products Limited markets a variety of food products known for their quality through its Honey Dew Division and subsidiaries, Woman's Bakery Limited, Muirhead's Cafeterias, Limited, Barker's Biscuits Limited, Picardy Limited, Willards Chocolates Limited and Industrial Food Services Limited.

Earnings for the period November 1st, 1940 to August 10th, 1946, averaged 2.69 times the dividend on the Preference Shares. It is estimated that earnings for the fiscal year 1946, will amount to four times the Preference dividend.

We offer as principals the new issue of:

Canadian Food Products Limited

4½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares $100 par value

Price: $100 to yield 4.50%

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

U.S. Election Significance

BY HARUSPEX

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK. In any broad examination of the economic outlook political factors, as well as credit and the demand/supply ratio for goods, must be taken into consideration. This is because important economic changes often stem out of political conditions, of which the recent world war is an example.

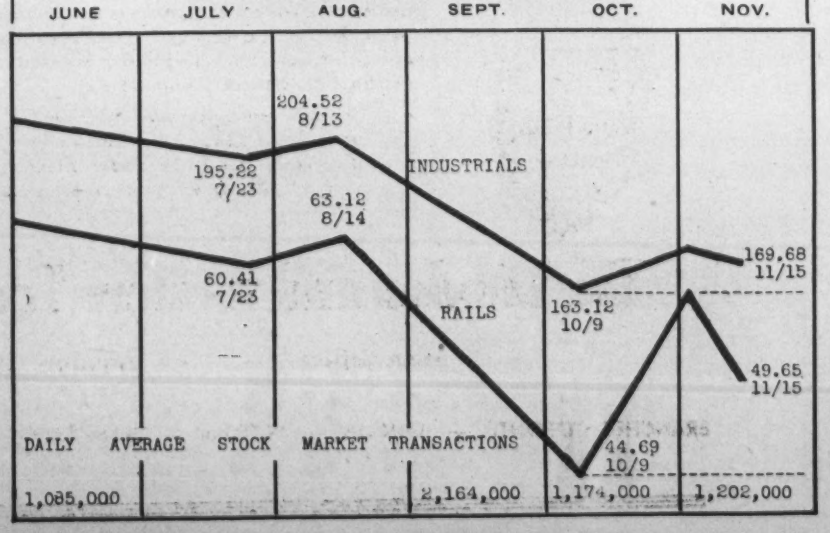
Fundamentally, the American elections, so far as the American economy is concerned, were distinctly on the constructive side. The uniform character of the vote, and its landslide proportions, indicate a decisive turn by the American people away from a long experiment in collectivism, and the subordinating of the freedom of enterprise that has been the mainspring of the nation's great growth and remarkable prosperity. It is interesting, in connection with the recent socialistic experiment, that the decade of the 'Thirties, when the new credo was being given a full workout, represents the only decade in the long history of the United States when national prosperity failed to achieve new peaks.

In turning thumbs down on the philosophy that has held sway for a decade and one-half, it follows, in due course, that various policies and practices that have smothered capitalistic confidence and dampened business expansion will be eliminated. This includes waste, regimentation in all of its tentacled forms, support and succor to the radical element in organized labor as against other classes of the community, and various attempts at leveling down wealth to a low denominator rather than attempting to build it up to a high denominator. In brief, defeatism has gradually developed a quagmire in which it has sunk, thereby ensuring a return to more orthodox American practice.

This return does not mean that history will be rolled back to the practices of the 'Twenties. Many changes have taken place since that period that will have become an accepted part of our social and economic fabric. The great depression bred a demand for some form of social security that undoubtedly will continue in our unemployment benefits and old age pensions. The size of the postwar government debt will maintain the government's interest over money markets. Financial abuses of the late 'Twenties will continue regulation over debt and

(*Continued on Page 40*)

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Why Savings Element in Life Policy is Now Very Valuable Feature

By GEORGE GILBERT

In view of the low interest yield on high-grade securities, and the abnormally high tax rates, it is virtually impossible for the ordinary salary or wage earner to build up an estate of a satisfactory amount by saving the margin of income over living expenses and investing it in stocks, bonds or other securities.

About the only way by which the average man can make suitable provision for the protection of dependents in the event of his early death, and the protection of himself and family in old age is through the purchase of life policies containing the savings as well as the protection element.

CHANGED social and economic conditions under which we are now living have made it plain that the savings or investment in level premium whole life, limited payment life and endowment policies is a particularly valuable addition to the protection element in such policies. As a means of building up a fund to help take care of them after retirement, such policies provide the best and safest way available to most people who must depend upon their earnings to make provision for the future.

There is no doubt that in this period of low interest rates and high taxes, it is impossible for the great majority of salary and wage earners to accumulate an estate by saving the margin of income over living costs and investing it as best they can with the object of living upon the interest income in old age and at their death passing on the principal to their heirs. An estate made up of investments totalling, say $50,000, which used to yield an income of about $3,000 a year, now produces only around $1,000 or so, and is not enough to live on. About the only way in which the average man can now provide suitably for the protection of dependents in the case of his early death and protection for himself and family in old age is through life insurance.

That is, for most people it is the only solution available for the problem of providing protection for their families while they are dependent upon them for support and of providing income for themselves when they come to the time of retirement. Accordingly, purchasers of life insurance in increasing numbers now regard their policies from the standpoint of what they will produce in the future in the way of income for their dependents or for themselves rather than as lump sums payable at death or at the end of the endowment period.

It is not very long ago that only a very small percentage of all the life insurance owned was trusteed either with the life insurance companies which issued the policies or with trust companies for the purpose of preventing the speedy dissipation of the policy proceeds. From the policyholder's point of view, one of the outstanding developments in life insurance during the past twenty-five years or so has been the increasing facilities provided under settlement options for the conservation of policy proceeds, which has resulted in a much more extensive use of benefits as continuing income rather than as lump sum payments.

Anti-Inflationary

Statistics show that twenty-five years ago less than five per cent of benefits were set aside to provide income, while in 1944 thirty-nine per cent of the greatly increased total of benefits were used for that purpose. According to the Institute of Life Insurance, from the beginning of the war to September 1, 1945, it is estimated that more than $1,650,000,000 of death benefits and maturing endowments have been set aside with the companies to provide income payments in the future.

It is not to be overlooked that this represents not only intelligent individual and family planning and sound financing for the future, but it is also an important additional contribution to the anti-inflationary saving of the country. Although these funds were available for spending during this period, they were instead wisely used for the guarantee of future income.

While there is no means of measuring precisely how much of the total life insurance now in force is so arranged that it will automatically become due as income rather than as a lump sum, the Institute states that the extent to which agents have written this type of protection in recent years indicates that there may be nearly $50,000,000,000 of life insurance now in force in the United States and Canada under some income settlement plan.

There is every likelihood that income plans for life insurance benefit payments will increase still further in the future, although it is admitted that there will always be need for a certain amount of lump sum payments, to cover expenses of death, certain fixed indebtedness, or for other special uses. But that does not alter the fact that the bulk of life insurance policy proceeds are most effectively used when distributed on an income plan.

Minimum or Maximum

While more and more people are now regarding life insurance as a means of producing income, either for dependents if the purchaser dies too soon, or for the purchaser himself if he lives beyond the period during which protection for dependents is needed, there are certain factors which must be taken into account when considering the amount of income to be provided, such as the financial means available for the purpose and the extent to which it is desired to make provision for the future by the life insurance method.

For the man in the higher income brackets, he has the choice of providing by life insurance for either a minimum income which he and his family will need to maintain a fairly comfortable standard of living, or for a maximum income to cover luxuries as well as the ordinary comforts of life. Those who hold investments of a substantial amount may use life insurance to provide a minimum income, while depending upon their other investments to provide a maximum income. If their other investments maintain their value, well and good, and if they lose most or all of their income producing power, they have at least guaranteed a minimum income to themselves and their families.

For those in the lower income brackets, their problem is to make the funds available for the purchase of life insurance go as far as possible in providing at least an existence income for their families in the event they are prevented by death from continuing to provide it for them, and at least a semi-retirement income for themselves should they reach retirement age. As far as their dependents are concerned, they know that if they are called by death, everyone in their families will still need food, clothing and shelter, and they have a good idea of what the minimum income is upon which a widow and small children can exist in the community in which they live.

If family men would regard the purchase of life insurance from the point of view of what it will provide in the way of future income, and actually see to it that the proceeds are made payable in the form of monthly installments, except with respect to a certain sum which may be needed to cover expenses in the event of their death, the most satisfactory results for all concerned will be obtained.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 2

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable January 2, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 2, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

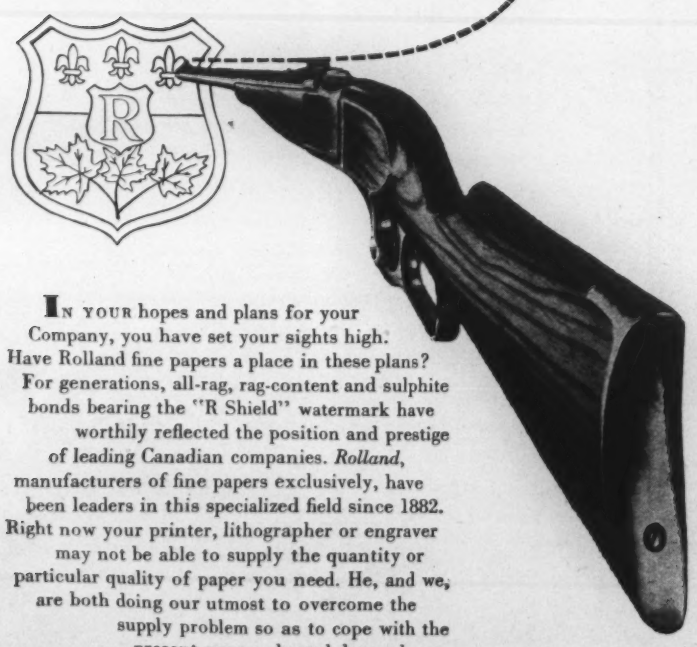
By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, November 15, 1946

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

Sights set high?



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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are the fire and casualty companies carrying on business under Ontario charter and licence required to maintain reinsurance reserves on their business on as high a standard as that required of companies operating under Dominion registry? What is the Ontario standard if it is not the same as the Dominion standard?

—B.D.E., Waterloo, Ont.

Both Dominion and Provincial insurers must comply with the same reserve standard, that is, 80 per cent of the unearned premiums on a pro rata basis. The section of the Ontario Insurance Act dealing with the matter of unearned premium liability reads as follows: "In the case of all classes of insurance other than life insurance, and in the case of all insurers, the statement shall show as a liability of the insurer eighty per centum of the actual portions of unearned premiums on all business in force on the 31st day of December then last past, or eighty per centum of fifty per centum of the premiums written in its policies and received in respect of contracts having one year or less to run and pro rata on those for longer periods."

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

at other properties. The terms of the settlement approved by the miners provided for wage increases of 12 cents an hour for miners and timbermen and 10 cents for all other employees. Negotiations are continuing in the Polaris-Taku dispute, which caused the shutdown of the mine last week when the men went on strike.

•

A diamond drilling contract has been awarded by Winchester Larder Mines to the Continental Diamond Drilling Company. A surface prospecting program has been underway during the summer, with a new discovery recently reported and the drill will test this showing. The discovery was in the west part of the large property, not far from the boundary with Proprietary Mines. The find occurs in a wide shear, and in the first trench values were found across a width of 100 feet, with three sections running between $40 and $140. Other trenching followed the easterly strike of the shearing for 250 feet. The Winchester property is located between the Armistice and Proprietary properties and adjoins Amalgamated Larder on the latter's northeast corner.

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Highridge Mining Company is negotiating with Chesterville Mines with a view to having the latter crosscut at depth (below 2,000 feet) from its workings into the adjoining Highridge ground. Diamond drilling completed to date on Highridge indicates that a gold-bearing fault zone crosses the property some 2,000 feet south of the parallel major fault which crosses Kerr-Addison and Chesterville. Diamond drill hole No. 6 intersected continuous gold values from a core depth of 592.7 to 616 feet. Assays ranged from 70 cents to $7.70. Highridge is reported well financed for the development program being arranged with Chesterville.

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Diamond drilling is to be continued during the winter at the property of Athona Mines (1937) Limited, located in the Morris-Giauque Lake area, Yellowknife, and preparations are underway for shaft sinking and underground development. Equipment and supplies are contracted for and shaft sinking is expected to start in April, 1947, according to J. J. Byrne, president. A major gold bearing structure with an exposed length of 2,700 feet, open at both ends, and with widths up to 26 feet is reported indicated by a broad exploration program, which included 800 lineal feet of surface rock trenching and over 6,000 feet of diamond drilling. The original property consisting of 36 claims was optioned by Athona last January and later purchased outright. In order to protect the extension of the East zone which lies close to the east boundary of the main property, 12 adjoining claims were purchased. The combined groups now approximate an area of 2,400 acres. Athona has finances in hand to complete the winter program and if all outstanding stock options are exercised, the treasury will receive an additional $407,000.

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An increase in net earnings is reported by International Nickel Co. of Canada for the first nine months of the year despite a drop in net sales. Net profits for the nine months of 1946 amounted to $19,556,009, after all charges, in terms of U.S. currency, equivalent to $1.24 per common share after providing for preferred dividend requirements. In the like period last year earnings were $18,977,565, equal to $1.20 per common share. Net sales for the 1946 period were $92,652,938 as compared with $116,843,100 in the same period last year. The decline in income was more than offset by reduced operating expenses and taxes, along with lower write-offs for depletion and depreciation. For the three months ended September 30th last net profit was 47 cents per common share, as against 42 cents a share in the preceding quarter and 34 cents in the March period. On September 30th, 1946, the company's net working capital amounted to $131,574,193, as compared with $122,190,443 on December 31st, 1945. As a result of the revaluation of the Canadian dollar, the company's balance of exchange adjustments in consolidation, has altered from a debit of $2,461,542 to a credit of $2,899,716.

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The total dividends to be paid by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. for 1946 will be the highest in the company's history. In the final quarter 75 cents a share will be distributed making the years total $2.25 per share. The company since the beginning of 1945 has paid 50 cents quarterly and for some years prior to that it was $1 half-yearly. As noted in these columns last week, earnings this year are likely to reach a new peak, and the higher dividend is undoubtedly due to the improved earnings.

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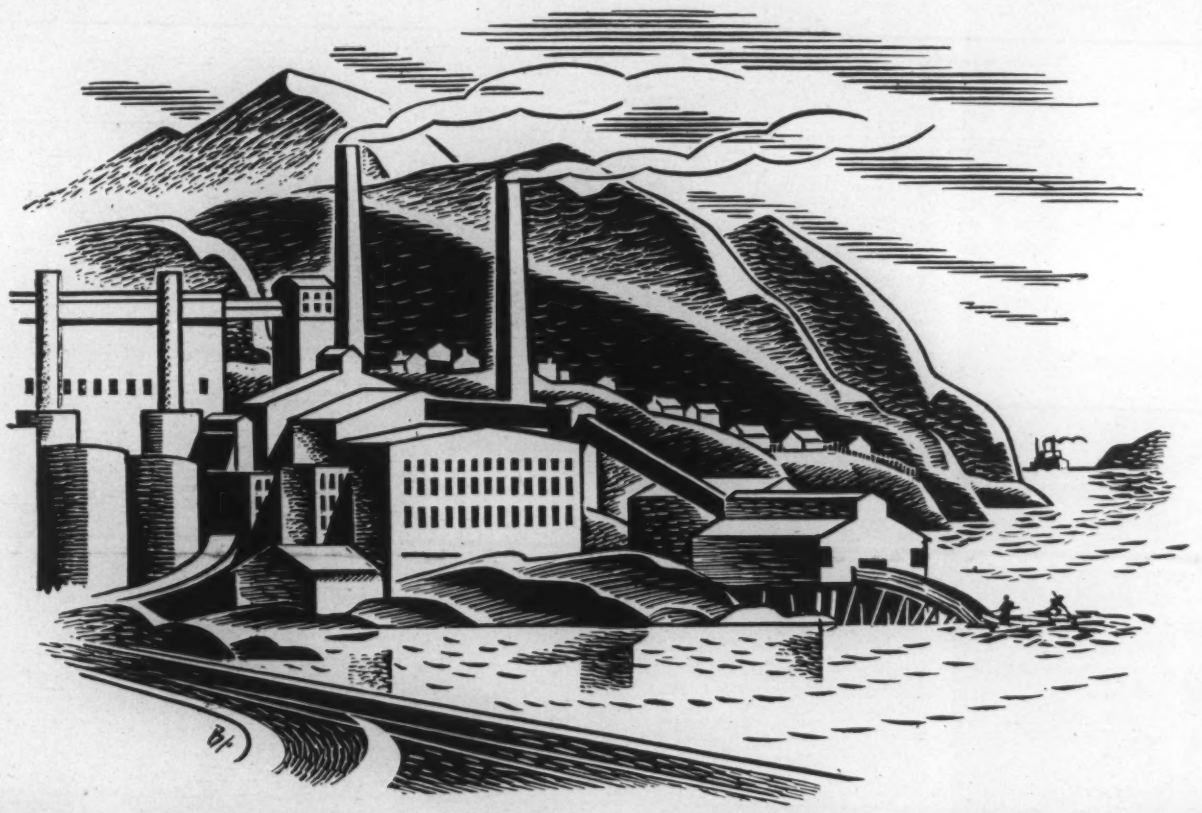

THE MILLS ARE HERE TO STAY

HON. J. A. GLEN, K.C.,
Minister of Mines and Resources
CANADA

"If Canadians are to reap the full value of their forest heritage, its widespread destruction by fires, insects and tree diseases must be controlled. These enemies account for 27% of the annual drain of merchantable wood from our forests. Wood consumed by the Canadian pulp and paper industry, the largest single exporter in the Dominion, comprises but 17% of the total drain.

"Our forest lands must be brought into a state of continuous production in order that pulp and paper and all our other forest industries should occupy a strong competitive position and continue to bring increasing wealth to Canadians.

"This important objective can only be achieved through the progressive application of the principles of forest management supported by an adequate program of forest and forest products research."

J. Allison Glen

Pulp and paper mills each represent an investment of many millions. They cannot be moved to tap new pulpwood resources. Spurred by its responsibilities and the need of a sustained yield, the industry encourages proper re-growth and plans to obtain a perpetual harvest from its limits.

The pulp and paper industry spends millions annually protecting forests owned by the Provinces from fire, insects, disease and other hazards that menace the future of the forests.

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In the U.S. section of Berlin, Brig.-Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan inspects a group of German policewomen organized to combat juvenile delinquency.

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Vice-Chairman: HARVEY BOWRING, of "Lloyd's", London, England

OFFICE: 222 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL

Election Significance

(*Continued from Page 37*)

security issues. The troubled international picture will pose a much larger governmental budget, because of the military establishment, than heretofore, to which must be added the large interest burden. America's viewpoint will also, because of recent events, be international rather than isolationist. But, as Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. comments, "A business career again becomes an honorable vocation." Considered over a period of years, there are dynamic potentialities for national accomplishment in such a change.

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK. Long-term benefits suggested by the elections do not, however, promise that this political change will immediately rectify those economic sequences that are now under way. Certain disequilibriums have developed during the present year, or are in the process of current development, in prices, wages and living costs. These matters generally cannot be cured by legislative fiat, regardless of how well-intentioned the government may be. They have to be worked out by a slow process of economic give and take. This give and take will be speeded up by the decontrol now under way.

Furthermore, from the shorter-range viewpoint, it must be kept in mind that, decisive as the American vote was, it only overturned the legislative branch. Unlike Britain, where the whole government changes with a reversal at the polls in national sentiment, it will be two years before the new control has the opportunity of fully functioning. For the two years ahead, while certain corrective legislation is to be anticipated, there will be somewhat of a stalemate. Congress will hardly favor White House plans for saving the country, while any major constructive programs initiated by Congress will face a Presidential veto. It is doubtful, even, if labor's claws will be more than trimmed, for the moment, based upon the importance of the labor vote in the crucial 1948 presidential elections.

Out of the elections, from the shorter-range viewpoint, could develop a considerable rebound in sentiment. Coming at a time, however, when business is approaching the end of a cyclical up-phase, such confidence, if it contributed to further excesses, such as increased inventories or extension of private debt, might emphasize rather than lessen the moderate readjustment period seen as ahead. One brake on such excesses, however, is the awareness of the business community to the economic imbalance that is present.

WHAT ABOUT THE STOCK MARKET? In its decline from the May 1946 peaks, the New York stock market would seem to have rather prematurely recognized the corrective business readjustment called for in 1947. The sharpness of this decline, in our opinion, has temporarily run beyond or over-discounted the current business picture. Accordingly, the market should now move sidewise over a period of months until the business line moves down to the market level, or stock prices can rebound, upward, as occurred in the early summer of 1937, to the business line. While there is no market law requiring that such a rally must be witnessed, its technical limitations, should it occur, would be

at around the 185/190 level on t Dow-Jones industrial average, co pared with a current level of 1

Following final market readju ment to business decline in 1947, a we believe such readjustment to at least two-thirds accomplished, look for renewal of the postwar covery movement in stock pric carrying into late 1949 or early 195

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

We have prepared a complete and up-to-date analysis of this company.

A Copy will be mailed to interested Investors upon written request.

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Limited

AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Combined Statement as at August 31st, 1946

After payment of interest on Bank Loans, provision of ample reserves for doubtful accounts, writing off $88,197.45 for Depreciation, and setting aside $442,217.63 for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, the net profit for the year amounted to $622,386.39 compared with $389,526.56 for the previous year.

Balance—Profit and Loss and Surplus Account as at 31st August, 1945			$2,883,129.22
ADD: Income and Excess Profits Taxes, adjustments prior years			601,397.43
			$3,484,526.65
ADD: Net Operating Profit for the year ended 31st August, 1946		$1,203,075.30	
LESS: Interest	$ 29,849.43		
Depreciation	88,197.45		
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	442,217.63		
Directors' Fees	7,793.73		
Executive Salaries	61,705.86		
Legal Fees	1,530.87		
		631,294.97	
		571,780.33	
Dividends from Investment in the Controlled Company	47,988.00		
Income from Investments	2,618.06		
		50,606.06	
			622,386.39
			$4,106,913.04
DEDUCT: Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock		$ 105,000.00	
Dividends and provision for Bonus on Common Stock		236,302.40	
			341,302.40
BALANCE—At 31st August, 1946, per Consolidated Balance Sheet			$3,765,610.64

$650,000

Yukon Explorations Ltd.

First Mortgage 5% (Sinking Fund) Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1956

Last September ore reserves (gold bearing gravel) were conservatively valued at $1,851,432. Work has been in progress since then and on October 15th, recoverable values were placed at over $2,000,000. The Company's engineers state that there are excellent possibilities of proving important additional reserves in the large acreage as yet unexplored.

Price: 100 and accrued interest, to yield 5% carrying a bonus of 400 shares with each $1000. bond.

A copy of the prospectus giving complete details and an illustrated record of Mine Bonds financed by this firm, will be sent upon request.

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